

# REPORT

## ON

# INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

## FOR THE

## Week ending the 4th September 1915.

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## PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

**List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.**

[As it stood on the 1st April 1915.]

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published:	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Banhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 46 years.	500
<i>Bengali.</i>					
2	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 56 years.	700
3	" <b>Alochana</b> " (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	500
4	"Ananda" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
5	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pratibha Devi, Brahmo ; age 45 years.	200
6	"Antapur" (P)...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 26 years.	600
7	"Archana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 36 years.	800
8	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sures Ch. Palit, Hindu, Kayastha, age 33 years.	700
9	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 75 years.	1,000
10	"Avasar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Lal Behari Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 50 years.	1,600
11	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 41 years.	600
12	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bikrampur, Ambastha Sammilani, Dacca,	1,000
13	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly ...	Surendra Mohan Adhikary ...	500
14	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly ...	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui ; age 55 years.	500
15	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	J. M. B. Duncan ...	5,500
16	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo ; age 42 years.	700
17	" <b>Bangabandhu</b> " (P)	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo ; age 57 years.	150
18	"Bangali" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 69 years.	4,000
19	"Bangaratna" (N) ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 30 years.	400
20	" <b>Bangavasi</b> " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 58 years.	19,000
21	" <b>Bankura Darpan</b> " (N).	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukharji ; age 54 years	453
22	" <b>Barisal Hitaishi</b> " (N)	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 37 years.	625

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
23	" <b>Basumati</b> " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary ; age 48 years.	14,000
24	" <b>Bhakti</b> " (P) ...	Howrah ...	Monthly ...	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	600
25	" <b>Bharat Laxmi</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rabha Nath De, Subarnabanik ; age about 35 years.	1,000
26	" <b>Bharati</b> " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Ganguli Brahmo ; age about 32 years.	1,700
27	" <b>Bharatmahila</b> " ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo ; age 34 years.	450
28	" <b>Bhisak Darpan</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250
29	" <b>Bharatbarsha</b> " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhusan, Kayastha ; age 39 years ; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 51 years.	4,000
30	" <b>Bidusbak</b> " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	200
31	" <b>Bijnan</b> " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 43 years.	300
32	" <b>Bikrampur</b> " (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Quarterly ...	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age 35 years.	500
33	" <b>Birbhum Varta</b> " (N) ...	Suri ...	Weekly ...	Devendra Nath Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	997
34	" <b>Birbhumi</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	1,000
35	" <b>Birbhum Vasi</b> " (N) ...	Rampur Hâl ...	Weekly ...	Satkowri Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	700
36	" <b>Brahman Samaj</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi...	1,000
37	" <b>Brahma Vadi</b> " (P) ...	Barisal ...	Monthly ...	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo ; age 52 years.	660
38	" <b>Brahma Vidya</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
39	" <b>Burdwan Sanjivani</b> " (N).	Burdwan ...	Weekly ...	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 25 years.	700
40	" <b>Byabasay O Baniya</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	900
41	" <b>Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha</b> " (N).	Bhawanipur ...	Weekly ...	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	800
42	" <b>Charu Mihir</b> " (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	800
43	" <b>Chhatra</b> " (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Sasibhusan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 49 years.	500
44	" <b>Chikitsa Prakas</b> " (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Dhirendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Gandabanik ; age 33 years.	400
45	" <b>Chikitsa Sammiti</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
46	" <b>Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan</b> " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	300
47	" <b>Chinsura Vartavaha</b> " (N).	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	1,000
48	" <b>Dainik Chandrika</b> " (N).	Calcutta ...	Daily except on Thursdays.	Panchcowri Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	4,000



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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
49	" <b>Dainik Basumatī</b> " (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 48 years, and others.	3,000
50	" <b>Dacca Prakas</b> " (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Sasi Bhushan Biswas. Hindu, Kayastha.	800
51	"Darsak" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin ; age about 40 years.	2,00
52	"Dharma-o-Karma" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
53	"Dharma Tatva" (P)	Do.	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo	300
54	"Dharma Pracharak" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji Hindu, Brahmin ; age 52 years.	2,00
55	"Diamond Harbort Hitaishī" (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 53 years.	2,500
56	"Dhruba" (P)	Ditto	Monthly	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	490
57	"Education Gazette" (N)	Chinsura	Weekly	Kumatdeo Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 25 years.	1,500
58	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N).	Faridpur	Do.	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya ; age about 78 years.	900
59	"Galpa Lahari" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	2,000
60	"Gambhira" (P)	Malda	Bi-monthly	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 35 years.	300
61	"Gaud-duta" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400
62	"Grihastha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha ; age 57 years.	3,000
63	"Hakim" (P)	Do.	Do.	Masihar Rahaman, Muhammadan ; age 32 years.	500
64	"Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 57 years.	600
65	"Hindu Ranjika" (N)	Rajshahi	Weekly	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan ; age 41 years.	290
66	"Hindu Sakha" (P)	Hooghly	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
67	"Hitavadi" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Chandrodaya Vidyavinode, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	37,000
68	"Islam-Rabi" (N)	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Maziuddin Ahmad, Musliman ; age about 34 years.	700
69	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist ; age 57 years.	700
70	"Jagaran" (N)	Bagerhat	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
71	"Jahannabi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sudhakrista Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	600
72	"Jangipur Samoad" (N)	Murshidabad	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	About 100



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	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
73.	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 31 years.	300
74	"Jasohar" (N) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
75	"Jubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Monthly ...	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 40 years.	300
76	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi; age about 35 years.	1,500
77	"Jyoti" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin; age 48 years.	2,000
78	"Kajer-Loke" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 48 years.	350
79	"Kalyani" (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 50 years.	300
80	"Kangal" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Akinuddin Pradhan, Muhammadan; age 20 years.	100
81	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 39 years.	150
82	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar; age 44 years.	500
83	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 69 years.	500
84	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Upendra Nath Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha; age 33 years.	750
85	"Khulnavasi" (N) ...	Khulna ...	Weekly ...	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 53 years.	350
86	"Krishak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha; age 41 years.	1,000
87	"Krishi Samvad" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do ...	Nishi Kanta Ghosh; age about 35 years.	1,000
88	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian; age about 51 years.	500
89	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Brahma; age 37 years.	500
90	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli; age 45 years.	400
91	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahma; age 60 years.	200
92	"Mahila Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Miss K. Blair; age 60 years	500
93	"Mahishya Mahila" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas, Hindu, Kaibarta.	300
94	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	1,200
95	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour	Do. ...	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 81 years.	350
96	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta; Hindu, Vaidya; age 45 years.	1,500
97	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
98	"Manasi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Subodh Chundra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 40 years.	2,000
99	"Mandarmala" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo; age about 57 years.	400



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
100	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore	Weekly	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope ; age 26 years.	500
101	"Midnapore Hitalshi" (N).	Do.	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	1,700
102	"Moslem Hitalshi" (N).	Calcutta	Do.	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
103	"Muhammadi" (N)	Do.	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman ; age 40 years ; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 7,000
104	"Mukul" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	450
105	"Murshidabad Hitalshi" (N).	Saidabad	Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
106	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	.....	.....
107	"Nandini" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	500
108	"Natya Mandir" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Mani Lal Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	700
109	"Narayan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Mr. Chitta Ranjan Das, Hindu ; age 48 years.	2,000
110	"Nava Vanga" (N)	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 26 years.	400
111	"Nayak" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Amarindra Nath Ray, Hindu, Raidya ; age 28 years.	1,000
112	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age 62 years.	1,000 to 1,500
113	"Nihar" (N)	Contai	Weekly	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahma ; age 55 years.	500
114	"Nirjhar" (P)	Calcutta	Quarterly	Srish Chandra Ray, Kayastha ; age about 50 years.	500
115	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town	Weekly	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 30 years.	500
116	"Pabna Hitalshi" (N)	Pabna	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	650
117	"Pakshik Patrika" (P)	Serampore	Fortnightly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	500
118	"Pallivasi" (N)	Kalna	Weekly	Sashi Bhushan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	300
119	"Pallivarta" (N)	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 44 years.	500
120	"Pantha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukharji	800
121	"Pataka" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
122	"Prabhini"	Do.	Weekly	Panchkari Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin	3,000
123	"Prachar" (P)	Jayanagar	Monthly	Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 48 years.	1,400
124	"Praja Bandhu" (N)	Tippera	Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kairvarta, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	210
125	"Prajapati" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar	1,500



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
126	"Prantavasi" (N) ...	Netrakona ...	Fortnightly ...	Joges Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin	860
127	"Prasun" (N) ...	Katwa ...	Weekly ...	Banku Behari Ghosh Hindu, Goalia ; age 44 years.	715
128	"Pratikal" (N) ...	Berhampore ...	Do. ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 67 years.	506
129	"Pratima" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Sadhon Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	500
130	"Prativasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	500
131	"Pravasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 56 years.	5,000
132	"Priti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	300
133	"Rahasya Prakash" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik ; age 34 years.	300
134	"Rajdut" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rev. Rasra Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 32 years.	700
135	"Rangpur Darpan" (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	400
136	"Rangpur Sahitya Parisad Patrika." (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansi.	500
137	"Ratnakar" (N) ...	Asansol ...	Weekly ...	Abdul Latif ; age 35 years ; Muhammadan.	783
138	"Sabuj Patra" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Pramatha Nath Chandhuri, Brahmo ; age about 40 years.	500
139	"Sahitya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Suresh Chandra Samajpati ; age about 47 years.	3,000
140	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste ; age 50 years.	2,800
141	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin ; age 61 years.	500
142	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 35 years.	1,300
143	"Saji" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Mohan Gupta ...	300
144	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 35 year	450
145	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Satish Chandra Roy ...	300
146	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo ; age 61 years.	About 1,000
147	"Sammilan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste	200
148	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo ; age about 42 years.	390
149	"Sammilani" (P) ..	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Bijay Krishor Acharyya, B.A., LL.B., Christian ; age 47 years.	400
150	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo ; age 46 years.	3,000
151	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Sivanath Sasri, M.A., and others ...	6,000



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
152	"Sankalpa" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age about 34 years.	2,000
153	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo ; age about 60 years.	400
154	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha ; age 50 years.	500
155	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Surendra Sasi Dutta ; age 35 years ...	300
156	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey ; age 58 years ...	200
157	"Serampore" (N) ...	Serampore ...	Weekly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	400
158	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	8,000
159	"Saurabha" ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
160	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A. B.L., Baidya ; age 40 years.	200
161	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey ; age 57 years ...	125
162	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury ; age 37 years.	1,000
163	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya ; age 38 years.	1,500
164	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Revd. A. L. Sarkar ...	700
165	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	250
166	"Sri Nityananda Sebak" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	400
167	"Sri Balshnav Dharma Prachar" (P) ...	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Krishna Behari Goswami, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	500
168	"Sri Sri Nitya Dharma" (P) ...	Kalighat ...	Do. ...	Satya Nath Biswas ...	300
169	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnab ; age 32 years.	600
170	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 53 years.	1,600
171	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	431
172	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	900
173	"Suraj" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Weekly ...	Manmatha Nath Sanyal ...	500
174	"Suhrit" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo ; age 31 years.	300
175	"Surabhi" (P) ...	Contai ...	Do. ...	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years.	300
176	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste ; age 42 years.	500
177	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,000
178	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajendra Nath Sen, Tambuli ; age 33 years.	600



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
179	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 37 years.	300
180	"Tapaban" (P) ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	700
181	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo ; age 43 years.	500
182	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Kali Charan Basu ; age about 42 years.	600
183	"Tattwa-bôdhini Patrika" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo ; age 53 years.	300
184	"Theatre" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Moni Lal Banerji, Brahmin ; age about 30 years.	800
185	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Baidya ; age 43 years.	1,250
186	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kamal Hari Mukherji ...	900 to 1,000
187	"Triveni" (P) ...	Gacha ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	100
188	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly ...	Afazuddin Ahmad ...	600
189	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 34 years.	150
190	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Swami Saradananda ...	1,500
191	"United Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	3,000 to 10,000
192	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Radha Kamal Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 27 years.	100
193	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others.	1,000
194	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Ranaghat ...	Weekly ...	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	415
195	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya ...	500
196	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Manorajan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 53 years.	700
197	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah ...	Weekly ...	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	2,000
198	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya ; age 38 years.	1,000
199	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha ; age 32 years.	900
200	"Yogi Sakha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Nath, Yogi ; age 51 years.	750
201	"Yubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Do. ...	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	300
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
202	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
203	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	G. C. Basu ; Hindu Kayastha ; age 49 years.	600
204	"Commercial Advertiser" (N)	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Radha Kissen Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250

\* Suspended



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>English-Bengali—concluded.</i>					
205	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
206	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 48 years.	500
207	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	800
208	"Fraternity"	Calcutta	Quarterly	Revd. W. E. S. Holland	200
209	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
210	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300
211	"Rangpur Dikprakash" (N).	Rangpur	Weekly	Dinesh Ch. Chaudhuri	300
212	"Sanjaya" (N)	Faridpur	Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 41 years.	500
213	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Revd. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
214	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 49 years.	500
<i>Garo.</i>					
215	"Achikni Ribeng" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	E. G. Phillips	550
216	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do.	Do.	D. McDonald	400
<i>Hindi.</i>					
217	"Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	3,000
218	"Bir Bharat" (N)*	Do.	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	1,500
219	"Calcutta Samachar" (N)	Do.	Do.	Amrita Lal Chakravarti; Hindu, Brahmin; age about 60 years.	2,000
220	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P).	Ranchi	Monthly	Revd. E. H. Whitley, Christian	450
221	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N).	Calcutta	Daily	Babu Ram Parad Kar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 33 years.	2,500
222	"Daragar Daptar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 29 years.	800
223	"Hindi Vangavasi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 39 years.	5,500
224	"Jaina Siddhanta Bhaskar" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.	.....
225	"Manorajan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 52 years.	500
226	"Marwari" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Iswar Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 44 years.	300
227	"Ratnakar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Hari Kissen Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 38 years.	1,000
228	"Swastha Samachar" (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 45 years.	450

\* Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Parvatiya.</i>				
229	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Revd. G. P. Pradhan, Christian; age 62 years.	400
	<i>Persian.</i>				
230	"Hablul Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 70 years.	1,500
	<i>Poly-lingual.</i>				
231	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	S. T. Jones	500
	<i>Sanskrit.</i>				
232	"Vidyodaya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin; age 33 years.	500
	<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>				
233	"Aryya Prabha" (P)	Chittagong	Monthly	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	500
234	"Hindu Patrika" (P)	Jessore	Do.	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 61 years.	940
235	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
	<i>Urdu.</i>				
236	"Anwar-ul-Akhbar"	Calcutta	Daily	.....	.....
237	"Negare Bazm" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A.; age 27 years, and another.	400
238	"Refaqut" (N)*	Do.	Daily	Munshi Muhammad Nazimuddin Ahmed, Muhammadan; age 42 years.	700
239	"Resalat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Maulvi Golam Hassain, Muhammadan; age about 31 years.	1,000
240	"Resalat" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammadan; age about 30 years.	400
241	"Safir" (N) ...	Do.	Daily	Hakim Ali Hussain Safir	1,000
242	"Tandrut" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 45 years.	250
243	"Tirmez ee" (N)*	Do.	Daily	Saiyid Ali Asgar Termzel, Muhammadan; age about 25 years.	200
	<i>Uriya.</i>				
244	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta	Weekly	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste; age about 50 years.	200

\* Suspended.



*Additions to and alterations in the list of Indian newspapers as it stood on 1st April 1915.*

[illegible]





## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 23rd August publishes an article entitled as noted in the margin, under the initials "Mim-Jim-Kaf" (M. J. K.), in the course of which the writer pays a high tribute of praise to the Editor of the *Hablul Matin*, and observes that he was greatly impressed by the article entitled, "Persia in this war is the loser both in this world and the next world," which appeared on page 4 of No. 9 of the *Hablul Matin* of this year.

The writer compares the condition of the Persians with that of the Belgians, and remarks that the sun will shed its effulgence over that nation which does not hesitate to sacrifice life and riches for the defence of its nationality.

Further, the writer points out the characteristic distinctions between a rising nation and a declining one.

Next the writer exhorts his brethren in Persia from the ministers down to the peasants, that the nation which has no human feelings does not realize the meaning of "nationality," and that he who hesitates to sacrifice life and riches for the acquisition of honour and greatness, does not deserve to be independent.

The writer wonders that the Persians, who claim to be the most ancient nation and noblest people are devoid of the human instinct of taking revenge. He says that one of the philosophers observes that a nation that lacks the feeling of revenge can never get success and freedom and that its honour is replaced by dishonour.

The writer continues: "Has not yet the pure and holy blood of your martyrs fermented and been agitated? Woe to us! We have been stripped, and are being stripped, of all the distinguishing attributes of humanity!!!"

Then the writer refers to Persian neutrality and says that it is advantageous to Persia. He appeals to the Ulemas, to the ministers, to the members of Parliament, to the traders and to the peasants of Persia, to be alive to the dangers that are threatening the country, and requests the last-named community to acquire knowledge and education. He praises the peasants, and observes that Persian history teaches that whenever the peasants have acted bravely and wisely, Persia has been prosperous. He says: "The hope that is entertained about you is in the spread of education," and observes that had five Persian peasants acquired the education which hundreds of the sons of noble-men and ministers have acquired in Europe, Persia would have been to-day no less than a second Japan. He concludes thus: "O ye friends and supporters of Persia, the remedy for our disease lies in the spread of education among the lowest strata of our society, who are really the best of our people."

PERSIAN EDITION  
OF THE *HABLUL*  
*MATIN*,  
Aug. 23rd, 1915.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

2. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 30th August publishes an extract from the *Agra Akhbar*, wherein it is said that on the occasion of the recent *Urs* of Hazrat Shah Salim

Chisti at Fatehpore Sikri, the writer observed that in the very presence of the members of the (Dargah) Committee a European gentleman with a lady walked up to the sacred mausoleum with their boots on, although Moslems are required to take off their shoes outside the main entrance to the Dargah. It is said that according to the Government notice which has been put up at the main entrance, visitors are required to take off their shoes only when entering the mausoleum or the mosque, but even this order is not duly observed. It is suggested that the whole place, including the yard of the mosque, should be treated as sacred. The writer hopes that the Local Government (the Government of the United Provinces) will include the yard of the mosque also in the notice. It is remarked that a breach of this rule hurts the religious susceptibilities of the Moslems, who do not like to say anything, since respect for Government compels them to be silent.

RESALAT,  
Aug. 30th, 1915.

"An act of sacrilege."



NAYAK,  
Aug. 25th, 1915.

3. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 25th August has the following :—

"The *Abhyudaya*." Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's paper, the *Abhyudaya*, has got a fresh lease of life, for the order demanding security from it has been withdrawn, and the *Abhyudaya* will, therefore, make its appearance again and be conducted as before.

We do not see any reason for thanking Government for this, though we must with all our hearts thank Lord Hardinge and Sir James Meston personally. They have both managed to bring Pandit Madan Mohan to his senses. Of course, Pandit Madan Mohan is by no means wanting in sense, but we shall be happy if the present affair helps the persons who have been conducting the *Abhyudaya* in his name to acquire a little of that commodity for themselves. If this demand for security can open their eyes, we shall be grateful to the Viceroy and to the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.

The fact is, we who earn our living by journalism, have often to say things which are not exactly true. Our professions about our being the representatives of the people, whose wants and grievances we bring to the notice of Government, are all lies. The writings which appear in our newspapers are generally our own opinions or the opinions of our friends. We do not know much of the real state of things in our country nor do we care to have any sympathy with the agricultural classes. What we try to accomplish is to induce the general public—at least the educated section of it—to support our views, listen to our advice and try to follow it. Those of us who have been to England and have adopted English ways want to put our society into the melting pot and cast it into an English mould. They would have widows remarry and girls married when they are fully grown up. The opinions which Surendra Nath Banarji and Bhupendra Nath Basu express in this connection are not those of the public at large but only the outcome of their personal caprices. Nor are their political views in any way representative of the views of the Indian public, for our people do not care a straw for politics. All that they know are that the English are their rulers and that the "Babus" are only their rulers' counsellors. Had there been such a thing as a strong public opinion in our country, our "Babus" would never have been able to write all the trash that appear in our newspapers now-a-days nor could they raise all this present agitation about their so-called social reform. Indeed, a strong public opinion would undoubtedly have prevented the "Babus" from having everything in their own way. It is because the public at large take no interest in anything concerning the country that the "Babus" can hoodwink Government by palming off their own opinions as those of the people, but our rulers have at last been able to see through their little game and to find out that our press is trying to infuse into the minds of the people new ideas, which are by no means conducive to their welfare. Our rulers are also now aware of the fact that we journalists never try to bring the views of the public to the notice of Government, but only voice the queer opinions of our English-educated community.

Government wants to tell us that though in times of peace we may write whatever we like and incite the public in any way we please, we must not, at a time like the present, when a devastating world-war is going on, write anything which may create unrest among the people or shake their faith in Government and the British nation. Our rulers say that since we teach the public religion, morality and patriotism, we should at a critical time like the present also teach them to love our English rulers. If we neglect to perform these two duties, Government will have every justification for demanding securities from us. Government may bind us down if we fail in our duty as subjects, although our writings may not be directly seditious and although we may by clever manoeuvring steer our ship clear of the rocks of the law. Since our writings can move the minds of even a small number of men, since our countrymen provide us with the means of livelihood by buying our papers, we ought, at a time like the present, to do all that we can to preserve the peace, and that is what Government asks—nay demands—from us. The conductors of the *Abhyudaya* lost sight of this fact, and that is why Government demanded security from them. Truth compels us to admit that no



other Government treats its subjects with the consideration, wisdom and liberal-mindedness with which the British Government treats us at this critical time. If we always bear in mind that we are a conquered people and that we should never overstep the boundaries allotted to us, we shall never fall into any trouble. We have spoken at such great length because we know that Pandit Madan Mohan is a man of wisdom and intelligence. If he behaves himself properly in future, the publication of the *Abhyudaya* will never be stopped again. We are grateful to Government for the great kindness it has shown him.

4. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 30th August writes that the public are pleased with the wisdom shown by Sir James Meston in withdrawing the demand for security recently made from the *Abhyudaya* of Allahabad.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Aug. 30th, 1915.

5. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 27th August cordially thanks the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for excusing the proprietor of the *Abhyudaya* from the payment of the security which was demanded from him under the Press Act. This act of Government is specially commendable, in view of the fact that it was not the first time that the paper had offended in this way.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR  
Aug. 27th, 1915.

6. The *Hindi Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 30th August also expresses its satisfaction at the clemency shown by Government in the *Abhyudaya* case.

HINDI BANGAVASI,  
Aug. 30th, 1915.

7. While praising the final decision of Sir James Meston in the *Abhyudaya* security case, the *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 27th August takes the Government of Bihar and Orissa to task for their refusing to point out the offending article in the *Star of Utkal*. If this were done, the public could have had an opportunity of knowing how far Government was justified in demanding a security from the paper. The paper hopes that Lord Hardinge, whom the editor of the paper has memorialised, will do justice in the case and revive the paper.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
Aug. 27th, 1915.

8. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 27th August writes:—  
The *Hamdard* is in great distress for want of funds and will perhaps cease to exist. Its proprietor, Mr. Muhammad Ali, is now under Government surveillance. Since the war broke out Musalman newspapers have been having a very bad time of it, and many of the leading journals have been put out of existence, while many others are almost in their last gasps. Want of money has had a disastrous effect on the Musalman Press. The *Curzon Gazette* of Delhi is about to collapse. Only a few newspapers, whose foundations are very strong, are still going on somehow. Those papers, which had been indulging in rather fiery writings, regardless of the propriety of doing so in such troublous times, have been the first to go under. In a crisis like the present, strong measures are taken by every Government, and newspapers have to exercise some amount of self-restraint. If now any journal does not act with caution, it is sure to come to grief.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,  
Aug. 27th, 1915.

9. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 30th August writes that there is a strong rumour in Calcutta about something happening in the Sunderbands. The paper asks, is there no way of contradicting and repressing such idle rumours? The present rumour is circulating mostly among the illiterate masses, especially Musalmans and Hindusthanis, many of whom believe it to be true. If this sort of thing is allowed to go on, says the paper, it will be a serious menace to the country's peace.

NAYAK,  
Aug. 30th, 1915.

10. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 30th August writes:—  
What is a political dacoity, a political offence? Dacoities have increased in the country in these days; but anywhere and everywhere where the dacoits wear clean clothes, the police and our Anglo-Indian contemporaries class the dacoities committed by them as political, but nobody outside the circle of police officers and Anglo-Indians knows what these dacoities have to do with politics. From the Barra dacoity to the recent Agarpara dacoity, all

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Aug. 30th, 1915.



belong to this class. The police have not been able to trace any of these crimes. We cannot, therefore, understand on what evidence they are included among political dacoities. Somebody was carrying some money—that money is looted, and forthwith the conclusion is arrived at that the crime is a political one. Poverty is increasing in the land. In the old days the respectable classes had few wants; they could secure employment even when they had the veriest modicum of education. In those days there were more posts than there were candidates. Conditions are altered now. In these days only the cultivating classes have enough to eat, the educated classes for want of employment have not. The educational system of the country is utterly dissociated from all religion and morality. Social ties also have been loosened. Hence it may not be impossible for English-knowing rowdy youths, wearing clean clothes, to betake themselves to crimes like these. But what have these dacoities to do with politics? Rather we are afraid that being thus thrown off the scent, the police fail in many cases to detect the real offenders. The gods themselves, not to speak of mere human beings, cannot always see the wisdom of the doings of the police. Who can tell how their suspicions are roused or removed? Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore is honoured both in this country and by the outside world. Shortly before obtaining his title, he was even seen to be visiting Mr. Gourlay, the Governor's Private Secretary. Nevertheless, the police persist in regarding him as an old suspect. Lord Carmichael visited his school at Bolpur lately. An hour after he returned to Calcutta, the police daroga went to Rabindra Nath's to inform himself about his movements. We hear that when he comes to Calcutta, the beat constable reports at the Jorasanko thana that "Rabi Tagore, suspect No. 11, is at Calcutta." This excites both laughter and anger.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Aug. 27th, 1915.

11. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 27th August has the following:—

"Kabuli oppression."

Reports of oppressions committed by Kabuli money-lenders are frequent from Bengal villages. When such reports are heard even in Calcutta and its suburbs, it is easily imaginable what oppressions these Pathan money-lenders commit on mufassal villagers. These reports are seldom published in newspapers. Ignorant village rustics do not know how to ventilate their grievances through the press. Poor people have not the means to seek redress in law courts. Witnesses are often themselves indebted to the Kabulis and do not, therefore, dare to give evidence against them. All this has contributed to increase the oppressions by Kabulis. In the mufassal they do not care for anybody and freely oppress the people. Even in Calcutta their dangerous character was proved a few years ago in the Harrison Road riots, in connection with the question of cow-killing in the Amratala Masjid. The people of Calcutta have not yet forgotten that after plundering the house of Babu Pannalal Modharkar, they carried the booty in bullock-carts along the public roads in the city and stocked it in houses near Hatibagan. When the Kabulis and Peshwaris could do such things in Calcutta, what wonder that they should commit inhuman oppression on mufassal villagers?

A case of Kabuli oppression has recently occurred at Howrah. A poor widow borrowed a few rupees from a Kabuli for buying a buffalo, but she could not repay it in the stipulated time—in these days of high prices it is simply impossible for poor people to pay off their debts soon. However that may be, the poor woman is said to have been persecuted and insulted by the Kabuli for failing to pay. She is even said to have been slapped on the cheek by the Kabuli. The poor widow's heart ached at the insult and she committed suicide the next day. This news appeared in the press a few days ago. We think that Government ought to enquire into the matter. If the case is true, the Kabuli concerned should be severely punished. Of course, every Kabuli is not a rogue, but every one will admit that many Kabulis commit oppression on innocent people. Poor people when they fail to procure loans from anywhere else, are obliged to borrow from Kabulis at exorbitant rates of interest. At the time of lending money, the crafty Kabulis assume a very mild appearance, but when the time for realising it comes, they assume their real terrible and oppressive aspect. Under the circumstances, Government ought to take steps to save poor people from Kabuli oppression. Our contemporary of the



*Bangali* says that Government ought to keep a register of Kabuli money-lenders and traders and that they should always be under police surveillance. We fully support this proposal. Besides this, more than four or five Kabulis should not be allowed to be present at one and the same time within fixed areas in the mufassal. The attention of Government is urgently drawn to the matter.

12. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 28th August quotes from the *Herald of Dacca* a paragraph in which it is stated that on the occasion of His Excellency the Governor's recent visit to the *Sevasram* at Dacca, Babu Ananda Chandra Ray, who was to receive His Excellency, was stopped by Sergeant O'Brien on his way there, on the ground that His Excellency's motor would pass by that way. He was also prevented from proceeding by an adjoining road. At last he had to turn back and go to the place by another road. Severe punishments should be meted out to Sergeants of this type who insult respectable men on the occasion of visits of Governors and Viceroys. This Sergeant O'Brien had some time ago been charged with drunkenness and disorderly behaviour, but was acquitted.

BANGAVASI,  
Aug. 28th, 1915.

13. In its leading article under the marginally-noted heading, the *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 27th August warmly eulogises the speech delivered by Lord Carmichael at the Sardah Police Training School. Hitherto the higher officers of Government had only praised the police and taken the public to task for their want of co-operation with them, but Lord Carmichael's speech was conceived in a different spirit. His Excellency was perfectly right when he said that the police should not only be the servants of the public but their friends, so that the people might gladly co-operate with them. The police ought to eschew their harassing methods and try to win public confidence. The present police stands in need of a thorough reform. The paper suggests that confessions before a police officer should not be accepted as evidence in a law court. Every complaint made by an educated Indian against a policeman ought to be carefully enquired into, and if the complaint proves true, the culprit should be awarded a deterrent punishment.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
Aug. 27th, 1915.

14. Referring to the same subject, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 27th August writes:—  
The duties of the police—"Lord Carmichael at Sardah." Mere law-making will not improve the character of the police. A better class of men should be appointed in the service than is done at present. First of all, the class of chaukidars and constables should be reformed, for it is they who are mainly responsible for police oppressiveness. The attention of Lord Carmichael is drawn to these suggestions.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Aug. 27th, 1915.

15. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 28th August thinks that the Government of the United Provinces has not done well by trying to prevent the influx of pilgrims into Ajodhya on the occasion of the *Jhulan* festival, on account of the prevalence of cholera there. Even the issue of railway tickets to pilgrims for the place has been stopped. Nevertheless, there has been a very large gathering of pilgrims at the place. Can cholera frighten pious Hindus from performing their religious duties? They are taking tickets for Fyzabad and other neighbouring railway stations, and then walking from there to Ajodhya. Government ought to have taken adequate steps to prevent the spread of cholera instead of trying to prevent pious men from visiting the place of pilgrimage.

BANGAVASI,  
Aug. 28th, 1915.

16. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 27th August writes:—  
"Harassment of the innocent." If officials of all degrees as representatives of the Sovereign deserve the respect of the public, it is also true that they are the servants of the public. But in India unhappily, most officials are apt to forget their responsibilities as servants of the public and to hold exaggerated ideas of their dignity as representatives of the ruling power. And thus it happens that recently an innocent and respectable citizen has been unjustly harassed by the Subdivisional Officer of Kalna. The victim is Babu Joges Chandra Mukherjee, an inhabitant of Satgachia, in the thana of Kalna, in Burdwan. He is an educated and respectable man of active habits. He has been for ten years President Panchayat of the Kalyanpur

HITAVADI,  
Aug. 27th, 1915.



Union in Kalna, for six years a member of the Kalna Local Board (including a term of office as Vice-Chairman of the body) and for six years an Honorary Magistrate at Kalna. He discharged the duties of these honorary offices with such efficiency and zeal that from the Circle Officer to the District Magistrate, all spoke well of him. As an Honorary Magistrate he could dispose of cases sitting singly. But though Joges Babu may have won the approbation of his superiors he happened to incur the ill-will of the new Deputy Magistrate at Kalna and this brought on him unmerited harassment and humiliation in the following way :—

There has been for some time past an enmity between the inhabitants of the village of Angarsan and those of Kanibamni (both in the thana of Kalna). When Mr. P. (Lee ?) was Joint Magistrate of Kalna, the villagers of Angarsan, to spite the villagers of Kanibamni, sought to divert part of the Local Board road to Kanibamni. The effort failed once, but was renewed in February 1913. Joges Babu had an inquiry made into the matter by a Sub-Overseer, and being convinced that the villagers of Angarsan had forcibly diverted part of a public road, he caused a suit to be instituted against the villagers. Summonses were duly issued against the accused.

Now, the present Subdivisional Officer of Kalna is a man with hobbies, and one of his hobbies has been to build a club. Men who subscribe towards the cost of this project win his good graces and indeed are often helped successfully over many difficulties. The day before the suit above referred to was to have come up for hearing, the Subdivisional Officer, as Chairman of the Local Board, held a local inquiry into the matter, when, it is said, he received large subscriptions from the villagers. Subsequently he ordered the case to be withdrawn, in spite of Joges Babu's protest to the contrary. Joges Babu, when he heard about the subscriptions, wanted to carry the matter up to the District Magistrate, but subsequently refrained. After this, the Subdivisional Officer began to look upon him with disfavour. He was not mentioned at all in the Commissioner's Darbar at Chinsura, though he had always been a successful President Panchayat. He knew that he owed all this to the Subdivisional Officer and mentioned it to Mr. Wares, District Magistrate of Burdwan. Mr. Wares found that injustice had been done to Joges Babu, and after listening to the Subdivisional Officer's statement that he had no opportunity of knowing anything about Joges Babu's good services, as the commendations he had received were all before his time, Mr. Wares wound up the matter by asking the Subdivisional Officer to work in cordial co-operation with Joges Babu.

But the affair did not end here. One Kedar Nath Sen, of Guptipara, established a coolie-recruiting depôt at Bajugram and simultaneously thefts began to occur in the neighbourhood. Joges Babu, as Panchayat, traced these thefts to the coolies and submitted a report to the Subdivisional Officer of Kalna on the subject. Soon after, Kedar Nath instituted two suits against Joges Babu before the Subdivisional Officer. Without holding any inquiry, the Subdivisional Officer issued summonses against Joges Babu and his collecting panchayat, although there was no charge against the collecting panchayat. Joges Babu knew that both these complaints against him were false and he also knew that the Subdivisional Officer was ill-disposed towards him. He accordingly had the cases transferred, and in the end got off after spending Rs. 1,800 on his defence. In the discharge of his public duties he incurred the displeasure of the Subdivisional Officer, and this it was which encouraged Kedar Nath to attempt to gratify his grudge.

Nor was this all. Before his term of office as Honorary Magistrate had expired, the Subdivisional Officer wrote to Joges Babu, asking him no longer to discharge his duties as such. He appealed to the District Magistrate, who assured him that he would again be allowed to resume his duties on the Bench as soon as the two criminal suits then pending against him had been disposed of; but after the cases had been disposed of, the District Magistrate wrote to Joges Babu to say that he could not recommend the resumption by him of his duties as Honorary Magistrate. Of course, it was the Subdivisional Officer of Kalna who really worked to bring about this result. Joges Babu, by his co-operation with the officials, won their approbation, but he happened to incur the ill-will of an arrogant individual officer and was subjected to all the harassments narrated above. He has appealed to Lord Carmichael and we are confident that His Excellency will do him justice.



## (b)—Working of the Courts.

17. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 28th August is glad that the High Court has saved the honour of the historic Raj family of Vishnupur, in the Bankura district, by rescinding a warrant issued by Mr. Keays, Chief Presidency Magistrate, for the personal appearance of the present Rani of the family in court, and allowing her to appear through her pleader. It is hoped that this decision of the High Court will open the eyes of the Magistrates who take a delight in making respectable *pardanashin* Hindu ladies appear in court. The Vishnupur Raj family are the descendants of Hambir and Gopalsingh—a glorious family indeed.

BANGAVASI,  
Aug. 28th, 1915.

18. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 28th August says that Mr. Strinter, District Judge of Chittagong, deserves the heartiest thanks of the entire Hindu community for his excellent judgment in the Sitakund suit, in which he has held that the Mohunt of the Sitakund shrine is only a trustee, and has no personal interest in its income and estate.

BANGAVASI,  
Aug. 28th, 1915.

19. Referring to the case in which Maulvi Tafazuddin Husain, Sub-Inspector of Schools, South Bagerhat, was fined Rs. 100 by Mr. G. C. Sen, Deputy Magistrate of Khulna, for having used abusive language towards Pandit Akshay Kumar Banarji, of the Raripara Guru Training School and the Hindu community, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 28th August says that the punishment has been very light in view of the fact that the accused person is a Sub-Inspector of Schools and that he committed a very grave offence by abusing the Pandit and the Hindu community in general.

BANGAVASI,  
Aug. 28th, 1915.

## (d)—Education.

20. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 26th August, referring to the recent University debates, writes:—

BANGALI,  
Aug. 26th, 1915.

"A tempest in a tea-pot"—Sir Ashutosh and the recent Senate meeting.

It is creditable to Sir Ashutosh, that yielding to a sense of false prestige and pride he has not cut off all connection with the University where once he held despotic sway. Of late he has been meeting determined opposition from some of the Senators, but then during his term of office as Vice-Chancellor he never encouraged independence among the Fellows of the University, and it is only natural that he should find those who once followed him servilely now arrayed against him in solid phalanx in docile obedience to some other authority now in power.

Sir Ashutosh recently adverted to the refusal of the Government of India to finance the University College of Science. Many Senators felt it incumbent on them to protest against his statement that the Senate had a right to expect help from Government, and were disappointed in not obtaining such help. Why should have such a statement evoked protests? The University had a right to ask for help and it was refused. This was all that Sir Ashutosh said. What was there in it to cause an outburst of anger among the Senators? And after all Sir Ashutosh's statements concerned nobody but himself. He made no insinuations against Government. He spoke the truth, without any malice. He never denied that Government had helped the University considerably. Pestering Government for help repeatedly does not bring Government into disrepute by any means. Nevertheless such is the spirit of servility now prevailing among educated Bengalis, that many of them felt called upon to dissociate themselves formally from what Sir Ashutosh said. Government wants the Senators to think independently for themselves and not merely to say ditto to its own views, else it would have kept the University directly under the Educational Department. As for Sir Ashutosh, his countrymen say to him: "O thou moon-faced one! do not be afraid of scandal, go on putting up with everything that people may say—sympathising with my woes all the while!"



NAYAK.  
Aug 30th, 1915.

21. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 30th August writes :—

"Bravo, University!"

We have said more than once that Bengali Babus are by no means fit for self-government. From what we know of their nature and their little doings we can confidently say that as soon as they are vested with any power they are sure to abuse it. Indeed, if the English had not been here to rule over us our "Babus" would have put us out of existence long ago.

The affairs of the Calcutta University, which has been under Bengali management for the last nine years, give ample proof of the extent to which our "Babus" are capable of abusing their power. The "Babus" of the Calcutta University have played ducks and drakes with the income of that institution, which amounts to some three or four lakhs of rupees annually; a duffer has been provided with fat billets, and many an ignoramus has been made out to be a learned man. So long as there was an English Vice-Chancellor, the University was never in want of funds; but as soon as the institution came under "Babu" management, its expenses went up by leaps and bounds, and the result is that, although its present income is much larger than it was before its finances show a huge deficit. If things go on like this much longer the University will be bankrupt.

May we ask why such a pother has been raised against Mr. Archbold's resolution? What objection can there be against publishing the accounts of a public body like the University? Is there then anything which will not stand the light of day and which the University "Babus" will be ashamed to show to the public? If the accounts are not published the public will lose all faith in the University. Indeed, they have already begun to suspect that there is something rotten in the state of that institution. We have heard many a story about the things which happen in the Calcutta University behind the scenes, but we cannot publish them for want of evidence. But the way things are going on rather incline us to think that the stories we have heard are all true. We must say that Lord Hardinge has done a great wrong to the Calcutta University by appointing a Bengali as its Vice-Chancellor, even after it has been under Bengali management for eight years. But for the war we would have spoken more clearly and explained to His Excellency the state of things in the Calcutta University. We would, however, ask him to institute an enquiry into the doings of the University during the last nine years, and he will then find that the affairs of the institution have become scandalous, and that in spite of all the frequent meetings of the Senate for hushing it up, it cannot remain a secret any longer.

We should like to know why the present Vice-Chancellor of the University is so fond of a hole and corner policy? What can he possibly gain by concealing the stink-pot? Why does he quarrel with fearless men like Suresh Prasad Sarvadhikari, who try to expose the University scandals? It all seems to us like a puzzle, and we appeal to Lord Hardinge and Lord Carmichael to have a thorough cleaning up of the University. Let there be a public enquiry, let the public know how things are getting on in the University, and let all doubts that people have be thus dispelled. We have had quite enough of Senate meetings which, being a very costly luxury, the University can well do without. We want honest work. We have to-day spoken of the affairs of the University in a general way, but if the scandals are not cleared up we shall speak more explicitly in a future issue.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,  
Aug. 27th, 1915.

22. The following is taken from an article under the marginally-noted heading which appears in the *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 27th August :—

"The text-book muddle."

There has been for some years past a great muddle regarding the selection by the Director of Public Instruction of text-books for the use of primary and middle English schools in West Bengal. We will in this article discuss certain things connected with the matter, so that the question may be brought to the notice of the Educational authorities, and we hope that the Director of Public Instruction and the Government of Bengal will kindly consider the matter.

The Director of Public Instruction now selects text-books in History, Mathematics, Geography and Literature for the use of students in every class and in every division, but his predecessors, Mr. Tawney, Sir Alfred



Croft and Dr. Martin used to select only one text-book in English and Bengali literature, respectively, for each Division, leaving teachers free to select text-books in other subjects out of the books recommended by the Central Text-Book Committee. This practice used to work without any hitch. If Government reverts to the old practice, authors will have to send their books gratis to primary and middle English schools, so that the teachers may examine and select the best ones; otherwise the books will not sell. Besides, the books thus presented to the schools will be a welcome addition to their libraries. Moreover, the study of these books will increase the knowledge of the teachers, and the fact that the books will be carefully examined will compel the authors to pay proper attention to their get-up and style. A book recommended by a few men who belong to a Committee appointed by the Director of Public Instruction, may not always be considered to be the best text-books by everybody. On the other hand, a book which is universally approved of is sure to command a large sale. The author who will find that his books have no sale will undoubtedly try to improve them accordingly to the criticisms made on them by teachers. At present as soon as a book is selected as a text-book, its author and publishers reduce the rate of commission allowed on it, and sometimes even do not hesitate to suspend its publication, for they know that the students will not be allowed to read any other book. The result is, that boys are sometimes compelled to buy such books at very high prices. We know that in the year before last a certain very respectable publisher suspended the publication of a certain book for a long time and issued it only a short time before the examination, thus inflicting no end of hardship on the students. Government can easily see what great loss is suffered by students in this way. If teachers had been given a free hand to select text-books, instead of the present practice of making the selection a monopoly with a certain official, the mischief would surely have been averted. Competition will compel authors to make their books cheap and at the same time excellent in get-up, which would be a great boon to the student community.

Teachers now receive their training in Government Training Schools and *pathshalas*, and many teachers and Inspectors are turned out by them every year; the upkeep of these institutions costing Government quite a lot of money and labour. The object of Government is to train teachers and Inspectors for schools and *pathshalas*. We would ask Government to entrust these teachers with the selection of text-books in Geography, History, Mathematics and Science at least for a few years and watch the results. We are confident that if the Director of Public Instruction entrusts teachers with the selection of text-books for all classes, just as they are now allowed to select text-books in Mathematics for the use of lower primary classes out of a number of books recommended by himself, the result will be satisfactory. If teachers of lower primary *pathshalas* can be competent enough to select text-books, teachers of higher schools are sure to be able to do so also.

So far the Director of Public Instruction has been depending on the advice of our Hindu brethren in the matter of the selection of text-books in English and Bengali literatures, but we pray that able Musalman educational officers, of whom there are many, should also be consulted in the matter. We did not speak of this before, but we hope that the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell will listen to our appeal.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

23. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 28th August draws the attention of Government to the speech recently delivered by Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur in a meeting of the Calcutta Municipality in reply to Mr. Bompas's speech as regards whether the management of the Trust has really become a one-man affair. The Rai Bahadur said that during Mr. Bompas's absence on leave a certain proposal was supported by the members of the Trust, but after he rejoined office these same members opposed it. This proves that practically Mr. Bompas rules the Trust single-handed.

BANGAVASI,  
Aug. 28th, 1915.



DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Aug. 27th, 1915.

24. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 27th August says that in Lord Carmichael's speech at Tangail on the water-supply question. his recent speech at Tangail Lord Carmichael made the most valuable and sympathetic statement that it was the duty of all zamindars and villagers to re-excavate old tanks and stock them with wholesome water, and that Government would in every way help those who would undertake to do this. We know, continues the writer, that zamindars demand exorbitant *salamis* from people who want to excavate new tanks, and their *naibs* oppose even the re-excavation of old ones. We ask Lord Carmichael to check the zamindars in this matter.

DAINIK BASUMATI  
Aug. 28th, 1915.

25. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 28th August has the following:—

Malaria in Bengal.

Malaria has already made its appearance in villages and, we are afraid, before what is called the "malaria season" is well advanced, many a man will fall a victim to the epidemic. Government is, of course, distributing quinine quite liberally, but so far the only effect of it has been to make its users addicted to that drug as a habit, while malaria is left free to thrive. No amount of quinine can, indeed, do any good until the nurseries of malaria—the numerous foul ponds and pools and ditches, each of which breeds mosquitoes by the million every day—are removed. But why are not the means which were adopted against Yellow Fever in Panama employed for driving malaria out of Bengal? How is it that Calcutta is free from malaria while Dum Dum, which is so near the city, is not? No one answers these questions though there are many who sing the praises of quinine.

SANJIVANI.  
Aug. 28th, 1915.

26. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 26th August publishes a contradiction of what it wrote in its last issue about the election of Babu Pyari Lal Das as Chairman of the Deaca Municipality and the efforts of some people to get this election rescinded by Government in favour of Nawab Yusuf (*vide* Report on Indian Papers for the week ending the 28th August 1915, paragraph 26). No one has openly asked Government to rescind the election. The *Herald* wrote an article on the subject, which, when read in the local Bar Library, was pronounced to be unobjectionable. The *Sanjivani* was mistaken in thinking that the whole country had perfect faith in Pyari Babu. Although in a meeting of the members of the Bar Library a vote of confidence was passed in favour of Pyari Babu, many of the members privately expressed lack of confidence in him and had even opposed his election. As for any Commissioner trying to get the election annulled and thus lay the axe at the root of self-government, it need only be said that no Commissioner or even any relative of a Commissioner has as yet openly expressed himself against the election. The *Herald* remarked that both the candidates for the Chairmanship, Pyari Babu and the Nawab, were unfit for the office, but still it supported the Nawab's candidature, because the Nawab was well known to Government and could, therefore, secure from it money for the improvement of the town which a new man could not. It is rumoured that Government has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 25,00,000 to the municipality, but it may hesitate to place this sum in the hands of a new man. This may not be sound argument in the opinion of all people, but still there is no indication of a personal animosity in this argument. The *Sanjivani* is wrong in being led by its correspondents to raise the cry of national interests being jeopardised in this connection.

In reply to this contradiction, the *Sanjivani* writes that it cannot be believed that Government grants to municipalities are guided by the personality of the Chairman only. Again, the *Sanjivani's* article was based, not on the reports of untrustworthy correspondents, but on perfectly reliable grounds. The article imputed evil motives to none, but simply aimed at dissuading certain people from taking the wrong step of moving Government to annul the election. As to whether Babu Pyari Lal enjoys the confidence of the local people, the following correspondence may be cited as evidence:—

Of the 19 Commissioners who voted in the election, 5 Government-nominated Commissioners and 4 elected Commissioners voted for the Nawab and 10 elected Commissioners voted for Babu Pyari Lal. This election has



caused great satisfaction to the local educated community. The Nawab who had been Chairman of the municipality for 12 years was a seeker of Government favour, and tried to please Government more than the people. For this reason he could not gain much popularity. Babu Pyari Lal's election has saved the honour of self-government. He belongs to a highly respectable family and is a thoroughly honest, courteous and dutiful man. His candidature was supported by all the leading men of the town.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

27. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 28th August learns from the *Englishman* that the authorities of the Bengal

BANGAVASI,  
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"Strange partiality." Doars Railway have proposed to reserve the covered portion of the railway ferry boat on the Teesta for Europeans only. This has created great discontent in the locality and elicited strong opposition from the Jalpaiguri District Board which is disposed, in case the proposal is carried out, to have a ferry service of its own or seek redress in the law-court in the matter. The Railway authorities are requested to withdraw the proposal at once, and the Railway Board to put a veto on it. It will be extremely unwise to allow such a glaring racial distinction calculated to foment discontent in the minds of the people of the country.

It also appears in the *Englishman* that the mouth of the Karla river on the Teesta having silted up, the river which passes through Jalpaiguri town becomes stagnant and consequently unhealthy in winter. Dredging of the mouth is, therefore, required.

28. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 30th August writes that

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Aug. 30th, 1915.

Dangers of railway travelling. railways have made travelling quick and cheap and thereby encouraged the habit of travelling among the people. There are few people in these days who have never travelled on a railway train. This increase of travelling has increased the income of the railway companies. People hitherto regarded railway travelling as practically safe, but recent experience shows that it is full of dangers. The other day, a pleader of Suri, while travelling from Burdwan to Suri, was waylaid by a robber and assaulted so severely that he died on his arrival home. Reports like this are naturally calculated to cause alarm. For women especially, railway travelling has become dangerous of late. Some time ago even a European lady was outraged by some ruffians while travelling by rail in Upper India. A short while ago, a ruffian attempted to outrage a widow, who was being escorted by her brother-in-law on the Assam-Bengal Railway. Stories of such outrages appear in public from time to time, but in many cases the crimes are not publicly reported from fear of incurring social disgrace. Is there no way of stopping all these oppressions? We do not say that the railway authorities are doing nothing to stop these crimes. They have placed alarm cords in all carriages, and it is inexplicable why the pleader of Suri did not pull the alarm cord. Probably he was overpowered by the robbers or perhaps there was no alarm cord in his compartment. It also does not appear why the lady who was sought to be outraged on the Assam-Bengal Railway did not pull the alarm cord. Often it appears that the pulling of the alarm cord does no good, and sometimes the cord, rusty from long disuse, does not act. Some time ago, a European lady who was sought to be outraged by another European on a railway train pulled the alarm cord but without any effect. She ultimately drove away her assailant with her tennis-bat. But Bengali women are unnerved by danger and are easily overcome by their assailants. Anyway, steps should be taken to prevent these crimes. There should not be separate compartments for women. Intermediate-class compartments for women should be placed in the centre of a train and should have beside them a compartment intended only for their male escorts. There should be a door between the two compartments, opening inwards into the female compartment, and there should be means of observation between the two compartments. It should be possible for females, if absolutely necessary, to move into the compartment for males. If these suggestions are not approved of, something better may be devised. In any event, people should never travel alone and singly in any compartment.



(h)—General.

HITAVADI,  
Aug. 27th, 1916,29. The *Hitanadi* (Calcutta) of the 27th August writes:—

"The way things are judged in Chittagong." An eminent and trustworthy correspondent has sent in a letter regarding the appointment and degradation of the Sharistadar, Accountant, Nazir, etc., of the Judge's Court at Chittagong. There are many serious allegations made in it, which we hope are not true, but we publish it from a sense of duty, for the information of the authorities and in order that it may facilitate investigation by them. We hope they will inquire into these allegations and find out whether they are true or not, making the result of their investigations public, so as to allay the doubts of those who consider themselves aggrieved.

Our correspondent says:—For two years past things have been managed in a curious way at Chittagong. Babu Rajani Kanta Das, once Sharistadar in one of the Munsiff's courts at Chittagong, was, about 10 years ago, appointed Accountant of the Judge's Court. Subsequently he was held incompetent and made to revert to his old post by Mr. (now Justice) B. K. Mullick, and Babu Prabhat Chandra Ganguly was appointed Accountant instead. At the same time, Babu Sarat Chandra Bhattacharyya, B.A., Translator, Judge's Court, Rajshahi, was appointed Nazir of the Judge's Court at Chittagong, and soon after he was promoted to the office of Sharistadar. Now Judges usually dispense their patronage according to the report of the Sharistadar. Rajani Babu at this time began addressing Sarat Babu and his wife as his godfather and godmother, respectively. For this, or some other reason, Sarat Babu had Rajani Babu soon promoted to the post of Peshkar to the Judge, but he was found unfit even for this post. One day, the Judge, Mr. Phillimore, became so very annoyed by Rajani Babu's unfitness, that he cried out "Sharistadar, Sharistadar, remove him (Rajani) at once." Sarat Babu had Rajani Babu degraded as Sharistadar to the Sub-Judge.

This was in 1912. In April 1913, Mr. R. E. Jack became District Judge of Chittagong and Rajani Babu was Record-keeper. Rajani Babu complained to the District Judge that a Muharrir had taken out a page from one of the papers in the record-room and that the Sharistadar, Sarat Babu, knew about it, but did not either report the matter to the Judge or punish the *amla* himself. Mr. Jack asked Sarat Babu about the affair and he said that he knew nothing about it. It is said that the papers in the record-room did not show any signs of any sheet having been extracted, yet the Judge suspended Sarat Babu and appointed Rajani Babu Sharistadar in his place.

The public of Chittagong were astounded at it—not so much at Sarat Babu's suspension as at Rajani Babu's promotion. This man who complained against the Sharistadar is appointed Sharistadar in supersession of the claims of the Accountant, the Head-clerk, the Nazir, the Translator, etc. Not only that, Rajani is said to have been entrusted with the duty of collecting evidence against Sarat.

In the meantime, Mr. Jack asked Sarat Babu for an explanation. After some months he decided that Sarat Babu had been guilty of neglect of duty and degraded him from the post of Judge's Sharistadar on Rs. 170 to that of Sub-Judge's Sharistadar on Rs. 70.

Sarat Babu appealed to Government and Mr. Jack was replaced by Mr. Twidell. Nawab Shamsul Huda asked Mr. Twidell to hold a new inquiry and he reported that Sarat Babu's offence had not been a very heinous one and no dishonesty had been disclosed. He was, therefore, given the post of Head-clerk on Rs. 125 and Mr. Twidell held out a hope that he would soon regain his old post of Sharistadar.

After this, Rajani Kanta brought charges of embezzlement, etc., against Prabhat Chandra Ganguly, the Nazir. Mr. Twidell inquired, and though he found some remissness on Prabhat Babu's part, he let him off with a warning. Before many months were over, Prabhat Babu got an acting promotion too.

In April last, Mr. Twidell was succeeded by Mr. Stinton and Mr. Jack too came here as Additional District Judge. Ere long a number of peons



accused Prabhat Babu of corruption. Prabhat Babu said that this accusation was the result of a conspiracy against him by Rajani Kanta and the Accountant, Babu Charu Chandra Guha. Anyway Mr. Stinton suspended Prabhat and ordered the Sub-Judge to take evidence against him. The Sub-Judge soon made his report to the District Judge, and almost simultaneously the peons made some serious allegations against the Sub-Judge and Munsiff, Babu Trailakhya Nath Ray.

People anticipated that the District Judge would take evidence in public regarding these charges against the Sub-Judge and Munsiff, but he did nothing of the kind. Instead, he contented himself with entrusting Rajani Babu with the duty of collecting evidence against the Nazir. When the Sharistadar had produced his evidence, the Judge asked the Nazir to explain. He was not allowed the service of a pleader. The affair ended by Prabhat Babu being degraded from a post of Rs. 150 to one of Rs. 50, and Charu Chandra Guha, Accountant, being appointed in his place. He thus superseded the Head-clerk, Sarat Babu.—[The article ends here abruptly; presumably it will be continued in a later issue.—*Translator.*]

30. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 25th August adverts to the fact that Bengalis who are being offered commissions in the Indian Medical Service are being told that no claim to permanent employment is being created thereby. This is regrettable. A man who undergoes the training and hardship of field service is fully qualified for the highest ranks of the Indian Medical Service. Why then should such people be refused permanent employment?

31. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 28th August says that a midwife attached to the Cuttack Medical School having passed insulting remarks against its students, they complained against her to its Principal, Major J. G. P. Murray. Major Murray not only paid no heed to their complaint, but also threatened them with severe punishment if they made any agitation over the matter. Therefore they have petitioned the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, and it is hoped that he will decide it with justice and impartiality. Again, Major Murray has discontinued delivering "Clinical Lectures" to the 4th year students of the school. This will do great harm to them. It is hoped that the unpleasant occurrences of the Lahore Medical School will not be repeated in the Cuttack School.

32. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 28th August refers to a paragraph in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, in which it is said that on the war anniversary day, a native Collector of a district and his wife invited a number of Europeans and Indians to dinner. When the guests arrived, the Collector and his wife sat in the dining-room with the Europeans and left the Indians to the charge of chaprasis. The Collector only came out of the dining-room twice or thrice to see if the chaprasis were serving the Indians. His wife, however, did not come out even once. If this story is true, it is necessary that the Collector should be taught by Government to be civil to everybody. It is a disgrace also for the Indians to forget themselves and accept such invitations from Civilians. For an Indian Civilian also to behave in such a manner is most shameful.

33. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 27th August writes that Sir Charles Bayley has been an able ruler who has won the respect and love of his subjects and also succeeded in pleasing his official superiors. He has been a success on the whole, and our joy would have known no bounds if His Honour had listened to the just prayers of the domiciled Bengalis in Bihar.

34. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 28th August urges the Government of India to help the Indian peasantry in sugar cultivation, so that they may produce sugar as cheap as they get it from foreign countries. If Government undertakes the improvement of the sugar industry instead of minor industries, the result will be better. It suggests that the Pusa agricultural bulletins should be published in the vernaculars instead of in English for the benefit of the Indian peasantry.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Aug. 25th, 1915.

BANGAVASI,  
Aug. 28th, 1915.

BANGAVASI,  
Aug. 28th, 1915.

HITAVADI,  
Aug. 27th, 1915.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,  
Aug. 28th, 1915.



## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

BANGALI.  
Aug. 28th, 1915.

35. The special correspondent of the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 28th

"Distress in Brahmanbaria"—  
Mr. Beatson Bell's visit and  
charity.

August says:—

The visit of the Hon'ble Mr. Beatson Bell accompanied by Mr. Emerson, District Magistrate, and Mr. Pringle, to distressed villages under the Sarail and Nachharnagar thanas has raised great hopes in people's minds here. Mr. Beatson Bell has seen the distress of the people of village Budda and paid them Rs. 350 out of his own pocket. It is also rumoured that arrangements are being made for Government and the Sarail estate taking charge of the relief of two definite areas. Besides this, it is supposed that a few lakhs of rupees will be given as agricultural loans and the rules under which such loans are given will be relaxed. It is prayed that out of the money which Government will sanction for famine-relief, Mr. Bell may spend a portion for the relief of middle-class people who have no agricultural lands of their own.

It now remains to be seen what estimate Mr. Bell gives of the number of the distressed. He will now be able to realise the correctness of the number given by us. Unfortunately neither he nor Mr. Holland could visit Navinagar. On his way from Sarail to Brahmanbaria, Mr. Bell had to wade through water in many places. For a Civilian of high position to take so much trouble in order to find out the condition of the people with his own eyes bespeaks an uncommon largeness of mind.

The writer next regrets that the Musalmans of the country are not showing much concern to relieve the sufferings of the distressed people, most of whom are their co-religionists.

Relief parties are doing all in their power to relieve the sufferings of the poor people, but more men and money are required, for many places, such as Budantipattan, Gangamandal, Gokarna and Rasulpur, remain unrelieved.

HITAVADI.  
Aug. 27th 1915.

36. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 27th August refers to a sum of a lakh

"Alleviating the woes of the  
cultivator."

of rupees recently sanctioned by Government for the relief of those cultivators of Assam who have suffered from the effects of the recent floods, and

asks if nothing will be done for the distressed labourers and other people who have been utterly ruined.

HITAVADI,  
Aug. 27th, 1915.

37. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 27th August writes that the condi-

Famine in Eastern Bengal.

tion of the famine-stricken cultivators in Noakhali and in South Tippera has improved to some extent

recently, but things are still very bad in Cachar and North Tippera. In the Satmora mauza, in the Nabinagar thana of the Brahmanbaria subdivision, there are 80 families reported to be suffering from scarcity, most of them being day-labourers. Though the majority of these sufferers are Moslems, well-to-do Moslems are not helping much in their relief. Nay, worse, the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, who owns this village, has recently lodged suits for arrears of rent against the raiyats, thus considerably aggravating their difficulties.

The paper concludes with the statement that about 80 per cent. of the entire population of the Brahmanbaria subdivision will be stricken with dire famine from the month of *Aswin* next.

BANGAVASI,  
Aug. 28th, 1915.

38. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 28th August publishes accounts of

"Terrible distress."

distress and relief operations in the following districts:—

*Sylhet.*

It is rumoured that the Assam Government will spend 10 lakhs of rupees in giving relief to the distressed people. Sir Archdale Earle is reported to have said that even necessary Government works should be stopped in order to provide money for the purpose. A relief meeting was held under the presidency of the Dowager Maharani of Cooch Behar in the Lady Carpenter Hall, Calcutta, and a few hundreds of rupees were collected on the spot.



*Tippera.*

The Nursing Brotherhood has opened a relief centre at Sasidal in the Brahmanbaria subdivision and is giving relief to 32 villages, but this is not all that is required. More money is needed. Principal Holland writes in the *Bengalee* of the 21st idem that in the Brahmanbaria subdivision alone it will be necessary to give relief to 2½ lakhs of people for a whole year. Relief parties are at present giving relief in different places. The condition of Brahmanbaria is the worst. People are suffering intensely from starvation and exposure in consequence of the floods having washed away their houses and all that they possessed. A few days ago the bazar at Laksham was looted by the distressed. The condition of Chandpur is not so bad as that of Brahmanbaria, but still there is enough distress to require relief. The condition of the poor middle-class people has become the most miserable.

*Noakhali.*

It appears from a report of the Ram Krishna Mission that the condition of Noakhali has improved on account of a good *aus* paddy crop having been harvested, but the condition of the poor middle-class people, who have no lands of their own, requires attention.

*Silchar.*

It appears from the same report that the condition of the villages in the neighbourhood of Silchar is extremely miserable. Houses have been washed away and the people have been reduced to extreme destitution. Relief is urgently required.

*Burdwan.*

A Kalna correspondent says that rice is selling at 6 seers per rupee. A respectable Brahmin woman has committed suicide for want of food.

*Bankura.*

It is reported that distress prevails in Mancha, Kamarbera, Vidyanandapur, Saorabuni, Sahapur, Bhara, Sharmapur and other villages, numbering about 40 in all, under the Jayrampur thana, in the Bankura district. Many people will die of starvation if relief is not forthcoming. The condition of the Syamnagar Ghatshahar, Gopalnagar and other villages under the Vishnupur thana, is also reported to be equally miserable.

39. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 26th August says that it is the paramount duty of zamindars, who live in luxury on the proceeds of the labours of their poor raiyats, to do everything in their power to help them when they fall on evil times and suffer from the want of even the barest subsistence. The Sarail estate in the Tippera district, belonging to the late Raja Ashutosh Nath Ray, of Cossimbazar, is now under the Court of Wards. The estate is a flourishing one, but still the European Manager of it, Mr. Halliday, has not thought fit to spend any money for giving relief to its raiyats in their present distress. Private relief parties are giving relief to them, while their landlords are showing perfect indifference to their sufferings. It is hoped that Government will give the distressed raiyats 4 lakhs of rupees from the Court of Wards either in the shape of donations or in the shape of loans.

40. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 26th August publishes a long account of the working of the Brahmo relief party in the Brahmanbaria subdivision, in the course of which the writer describes how he accompanied Mr. Holland and Mr. White in their visit to Sarail and showed them the deplorable condition of the people of the flooded area. Mr. Halliday, the Manager of the Sarail estate, whom they visited, is of opinion that there is no real distress at present in the locality, but that real distress will come one month hence. To prove that this is altogether false the writer showed Mr. Holland and Mr. White a number of

*SANJIVANI,*  
Aug. 26th, 1915.

*SANJIVANI,*  
Aug. 26th, 1915.



distressed families in village Lupara. On seeing them they had to admit that but for the relief given by the Brahmo party many people would have undoubtedly died of starvation by this time.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Aug. 25th, 1915

41. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 25th August writes that 25 per cent. of the population of Chandpur is still threatened with famine. Till last week there were 512 hungry families in receipt of relief. They are mostly labourers, but some of them belong to the respectable middle classes and their condition is indeed pitiable. For illustration, reference may be made to the case of a house which was visited. The kitchen fire had not been lighted for two or three days and the children reduced to bare skeletons, were lying insensible from hunger.

The same paper also publishes accounts of the havoc wrought by the recent floods in Tirhut and asks if Government will not take steps to afford prompt relief to the sufferers.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Aug. 30th, 1915.

42. Babu Sarat Chandra De, Secretary of the Chandpur Famine Relief Association, appeals through the columns of the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 30th August for funds for relief of the distressed in the Chandpur subdivision. At present public attention is concentrated on the distress in the Brahmanbaria subdivision, but the situation in Chandpur is such as to require continued public help for two or more months.

BANGALI,  
Aug. 28th, 1915.

43. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 28th August quotes a paragraph from the *Charu Mihir*, in which it is said that Bhairab Bazar and other places have been submerged by floods in the Jamuna and Brahmaputra. The distress of the local people has become severe. Many are living on herbs, leaves and plants. A severe attack of famine is imminent. Distress has become particularly severe in the Gopalpur, Rajnagar, Chotarajakati, Bararajakati, Chhagaia, Kalikapur, Aganagar, Sringer, Londia, Simulkandi, Gajaria, Ramsankarpur, Kalipur, Gochhamra and other villages. Relief is urgently required.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Aug. 27th, 1915.

44. Referring to the occurrence of floods in Tirhut, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 27th August says that it is the construction of railway lines which has made Tirhut capable of being flooded. However that may be, a correspondent of the *Englishman* says that floods have caused severe distress in Northern Bihar and that relief is immediately necessary. A Tirhut Relief Committee is said to have been formed in Calcutta. The Marwari Sahayak Samiti and Bengali relief societies also are taking an active interest in the matter. But what are the Bihar Government and the Rajas and Maharajas of Bihar and, particularly, the people who cry "Bihar for the Biharis," doing?

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

NAYAK,  
Aug. 27th, 1915.

45. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 27th August cannot help being glad at the opportune fit of illness which has prevented Sir Lawrence Jenkins from accepting hospitality at the hands of men against whom law-suits are pending and who are held in strong disfavour by their own countrymen. Courtesy and amiability are all very good, but there is a limit to everything. Dr. Devaprasad Sarbadhikari, for instance, should not have agreed to preside over the recent memorial meeting to Jogendra Chandra Bose. Jogen Babu was a strong partizan writer who foully abused the Brahmos and England-returned men, especially their womankind. A Vice-Chancellor of our University should not associate himself with any memorial to any such man, especially as Dr. Sarbadhikari himself is an England-returned man. He should not openly associate with any partizan. If the Brahmos and England-returned men had any spirit and sense of self-respect left in them, it would not have been left to us to make this protest.

NAYAK,  
Aug. 26th, 1915.

46. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 26th August has the following:—  
The Congress is dead; the *Mehtamajlis* has taken its place. Could the leaders of the Babu community unite, we might have said that the Congress was alive, but when there has been factions among them, when one



party is trying to oust the other and to brand it with disloyalty, we must say that the Congress met with an accidental death by tumbling into the ditch at Surat!

We have all along been against the Congress movement. We look upon the Congress as a political stage. Bhupendra Nath and Surendra Nath have won fame by acting on this stage, and that is why they and their party wish to keep it all to themselves. Our rulers love fun. From the time of Lord Dufferin they have been making monkeys dance on this stage and amusing themselves by the sight of the monkey-dance. One day they frown at the Congress and the next day they pat it on the back and caress it as they do their dogs. In order to enjoy the favour of the ruling race, the Babu leaders do their best to secure for the Congress harmless, inoffensive Vaishnav Presidents,—strict vegetarians—whose loyalty is unimpeachable. When such sincere Vaishnavas are not available, they select men with whom loyalty is a virtue of necessity—an expedient to save their skin. This is how Congress Presidents are selected.

Sir S. P. Sinha has been elected President for the next session of the Congress. We are to see now what sort of a Vaishnav he is—a Vaishnav of the former or of the latter sort. He was never a political agitator; he did not belong to any faction nor did he pose as a leader of any party. Money-making is the be-all and end-all of his life. He was the first Indian to be appointed member of the Executive Council of the Viceroy, but after a year he resigned his appointment, because it caused heavy pecuniary loss to him. During this one year he rendered invaluable service to Government by way of whitewashing it and doing all sorts of dirty work for it. He was the father of the Press Act and the Explosives Act. As a member of the Legislative Council he sits in the Council as a dummy. In dress, in food, in everything, he is an Englishman and, like his ancestors, a lover of Gauranga.—[There is a pun on the word Gauranga. It means (1) Sri Chaitanya, the founder of modern Vaishnavism in Bengal, and (2) the white-skinned (*lit.*, white-limbed) race.]

But the question is, how could out-and-out Saktas (the Saktas and the Vaishnavas are two rival religious sects. The former worship Sakti, or God in his manifestation as Power and Energy; and the latter worship Vishnu, or God as the Protector of the universe. The Saktas have no objection to animal food, while the Vaishnavas are vegetarians) like Surendra Nath, etc., select such a loyal Vaishnava as Sir S. P. Sinha as President of the Congress? Why is this desire to make the Congress a loyal Vaishnavi? The answer is very simple. It is the frowns of Government—the baton. But we pity Sir S. P. Sinha. Being the leader of the Bar, he is not ashamed to occupy the chair on which an attorney sat before him! However, we request all Bengalis to keep away from the *Mehtamajlis*.

47. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 25th August has the following:—

Sir S. P. Sinha and the Congress.

Can anybody tell us with what motive Sir S. P. Sinha has been elected as President of this year's Congress? It cannot be that he has been elected to the office with the object of getting some money out of him, for he is well known to be a very tough customer in that respect. We should think that the Congress is anxious to put on the garb of loyalty and has, therefore, made Sir S. P. Sinha its President.

48. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 27th August writes that the

Delhi and the *Englishman*.

*Englishman* has again begun writing strongly on the subject of new Delhi. Of course the construction of new Delhi is a mistake from the financial standpoint, but Indian officials rarely look at questions in this way. They carry out their pet political schemes, regardless of popular opinion and financial considerations. The *Englishman* must be well aware of this. There is little chance that its agitation on this subject will produce any practical effect.

49. The following is taken from an article which appears in the *Chabbis*

"Benefits of English rule."

*Pargana Vartabaha* (Calcutta) of the 24th August, over the signature of Babu Akinchan

Das:—

The time has now come when Indians ought to shake off their lethargy and try to stand on their own legs. True, the noble example of the English and

NAYAK,  
Aug. 25th, 1915.

HITAVADI,  
Aug. 27th, 1915.

CHABHIS PARGANA  
VARTABAHA,  
Aug. 24th, 1915.



the benign protection of English rule have helped the growth of some activity in us and taught us to know the value of true liberty, but what is wanted to arouse us properly is a strong rule. Centuries of subjugation have made us worse than even the opium-eating Chinamen. We, therefore pray to our rulers not to govern us with indulgence but with a strong hand, so that we may learn to give up our luxurious habits and be real men. It is the English whom God has made our preceptors, and we pray to them to save us from ruin by leading us into the illumined path of liberty. They have always been advocates of liberty and every country that belongs to them enjoys that boon. There is no doubt about our loyalty, and we pray to our rulers that since it is they who have taught us what patriotism is, they should also grant us the boon of liberty.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Aug. 26th, 1915.

50. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 26th August refers to the want of money now being experienced in England in order to finance the war and to the suggestion

of the *Times* that an attempt should be made to utilise India's hoarded wealth for the purpose. The paper remarks that the masses in India have no surplus wealth to invest, and the rural magnates who do possess money are too ignorant to seek investment in Government Promissory Notes. It is only the wealthy professional classes and the Marwaris who may be expected to subscribe to the loan, and they will no doubt freely subscribe.

BANGALI,  
Aug. 23th 1915.

51. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 28th August has the following :—

"The English and German navies."

The *Literary Digest* of America says: "The only consolation the British seem to have in their Dardanelles campaign, to judge from the press comments, is the fact that the battleships which have been following one after another to the bottom were obsolete." The *Globe* of New York and the *Savanna News* say that if the activity of German submarines in the North Sea continues as successful as at present, the big Dreadnaughts also will soon become "obsolete" and it will be impossible for England to secure her food-supply, send battleships to the Dardanelles and keep the route to India safe.

Although it is reported that the Allies are continuously winning victories in the Gallipoli Peninsula, it is clear that the Turks have made their positions almost impregnable, so that the Allies will have to advance with great difficulty and very very slowly. The *Plain Dealer*, therefore, says that the Allies have made so little progress in Gallipoli, that the Dardanelles expedition seems as yet to be entirely futile.

The *Eagle* of Brooklyn says that in the Dardanelles campaign the English have lost more battleships than all other battleships lost during the war put together. The *Oman*, the *Irresistible*, the *Goliath*, the *Triask* (?), the *Majestic* and the *Baudet* have all been lost in the Dardanelles. Even if it is granted that these ships were old-fashioned and unable to stand against first-class battleships, still it must be admitted that such a continuous loss of ships is not at all a negligible thing in the British Navy. On the whole, it seems that in the Dardanelles affair the Turks have up till now proved superior to the Allies in many respects.

The *News and Carrier* of Charlton town says that the manner in which the efficiency of German submarines is increasing makes it doubtful whether the warships of the Allies will be able to work long in the Dardanelles. Incidents occurring in the North Sea show how the English fleet in the water surrounding England has been kept in a state of alarm by the German submarines. This proves how formidable submarines can become if they can get a good base. If the Germans can bring a sufficient number of submarines in the Dardanelles, they will be equally formidable there. There is ample ground for believing that German submarines have been brought to the Dardanelles, for the sinking of the *Triask* (?) and the *Majestic* cannot be accounted for in any other way.

Whatever these American newspapers may say, it is certain that Germany is not the only party which possesses submarines. England also has her submarines, and their activity has been felt in the Dardanelles. The English Navy also is by no means weak. The activity of German submarines has not been able to put a stop to the shipping activity of any English port or to weaken the Dardanelles campaign. Such is the strength of the English Navy that it



has bottled up the German Navy in the Kiel Canal, defeated Admiral Von Spree and destroyed the German pirate warships on the high seas. Above all, the transport of troops and munitions of war across the English Channel is going on uninterruptedly. All this proves the immense superiority of the English Navy to the German Navy.

52. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 27th August writes that the

Victory in the Riga fight.

Germans, elated by their recent successes over Russia, under-estimated the fighting capacity of their foe and counted on an easy victory at Riga, which would facilitate their march to Petrograd. A blow at Petrograd, it was anticipated not without reason, would paralyse Russia. Russian seamanship has, however, foiled the German schemes, aided, of course, by the British Navy. On land, too, the Russians are presenting an impenetrable wall of steel before the German forces. The victory at Riga must now have convinced the Germans of the futility of further continuing the struggle, and the German Imperial Chancellor recently suggested the opening of peace negotiations. But the German military party still proves too strong for him. The Allies, too, on their side, are determined not to make peace till they have crushed Germany and Austria. Considering how they are prosecuting the struggle with unabating enthusiasm the day cannot be far off when the Central Powers will be humbled. Germany must already be thinking of that day, and the defeat at Riga must aggravate her anxiety. We cannot forecast the future, but this struggle at Riga may possibly prove the turning point in favour of the Allies. May God will it so!

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Aug. 27th, 1915.

53. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 28th August writes:—

"Warsaw and Stamboul."

There is a strong rumour at Karachi that the Dardanelles has been forced and that Russian wheat will henceforth be available to England. After the fall of Warsaw the forcing of the Dardanelles has become absolutely necessary to the interests of the Allies, and the knowledge that this may take place very soon has prompted Germany to hurry her troops on towards Riga after taking Warsaw; for if she can possess herself of Riga, she will be free to move about in the Baltic Sea and to carry on her trade through Sweden and Norway. For this purpose Germany is prepared to go even as far as Petrograd. As soon as the Dardanelles is forced and Constantinople is taken by the Allies, Russia's centre of gravity will be shifted from Petrograd to Odessa, which will become a great seaport. The Turkish Empire in Europe will then be wiped out.

Germany will now try to crush Serbia and Montenegro and thus open a passage for the conveyance of arms to Turkey. If she finds that she cannot do this at once, she will conquer those two countries at leisure and open a port in the Adriatic. But in any case Germany must have to make herself safe in the Baltic Sea, and that is why she is fighting so fiercely in that region in spite of the stubborn resistance offered by Russia. Grand Duke Nicholas has arranged his forces in the shape of the horns of a bull; and once Germany catches hold of these horns she will never dare to loosen her grip for fear of being gored to death. Germany will have to employ an enormous number of troops for this purpose. If in the meantime the Allies can take Constantinople, and Russia directs her attention towards Galicia and has an unobstructed passage to the Mediterranean Sea, Germany will not be able to keep her in check. Besides, the fall of Turkey will drive Greece to a corner and make Italy stronger than she now is. It is perhaps to prevent all this that Germany will be obliged to violate the neutrality of Switzerland, so that she can advance as far as Marseilles and thus make up for the fall of Constantinople. Germany is already trying to buy cotton through Sweden and to bring that country under her influence. And there is a likelihood of Sweden helping Germany. Everything that Germany may do will, however, be spoiled if the Allies can take Constantinople; for then there will be trouble in the Balkan States, and it will become difficult for Germany to conquer Serbia, which will then receive help from the Allies through the sea. The fall of Constantinople will perhaps lead Germany to press towards Calais, and we fear that she will be successful in the attempt to some extent. The war has now come to a crisis and the party with the longest wind will win.

BASUMATI,  
Aug. 28th, 1915.



DAINIK BASUMATI  
Aug. 28th, 1915.

54. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 28th August has the following:—

"Turkey—The Balkan problem."

England, France and Russia are now allies and are fighting against Germany, but they have not yet been able to help one another as they should and so their enemy still remains unbeaten. Germany knows that once the three Allies can join hands she will be utterly crushed; and she is trying to prevent that calamity by inciting Turkey against the Allies and resisting the forcing of the Dardanelles which the German Engineer of Cuxhaven fame has fortified. Germany has persuaded Turkey to make some concession to Bulgaria, and has thus won the last-named country over to her influence. The Allies could, if they liked, have kept Bulgaria under their influence and, in fact, Bulgaria said as much to them in July last, but the concession Bulgaria wanted from Serbia was not granted nor did Russia press Serbia to grant it to Bulgaria. Consequently England and France are now engaged in accomplishing the impossible in Gallipoli.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Aug. 30th 1915.

55. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 30th August, discussing the situation in the Balkans, writes that Serbia is now

*Ibid*

menaced with fresh attacks by Germany and Austria, and unless Roumania comes to her help, she will find herself in a most difficult position. Roumania so far seems to be undecided as to her future course, and this is causing anxiety among the Allies. Why should Roumania persist in her silence even now when Germany has hurled her ultimatum at Bulgaria? If Roumania had ranged herself against Germany, the fact might have encouraged Bulgaria also into definitely deciding to oppose Germany. As it is, if Bulgaria yields to Germany, will Roumania dare to oppose Germany's progress?

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

*Bengali Translator to Government.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

*The 4th September 1915.*



**REPORT (PART II)**  
ON  
**INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL**  
FOR THE  
**Week ending Saturday, 4th September 1915.**

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# **LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.**

**[As it stood on 1st January 1915.]**

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers. (P.)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	<b>"Amrita Bazar Patrika." (N.)</b>	Calcutta	Daily	Manmatha Nath Banarji, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	<b>"Bengalee" (N.)</b>	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 69.	5,000
4	<b>"Calcutta Budget" (N.)</b>	Ditto	Do.	Hem Chandra Datta, Kayastha, age 48	1,800
5	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. A. L. Sarkar, L.M.S., Satgope, age about 43.	100
6	"Calcutta Law Journal" (The).	Ditto	Fortnightly	Hara Prasad Chatterji, Hindu Kayastha, and Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu Brahmin, vakils.	2,000
7	"Calcutta Medical Journal" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. Rai Chuni Lal Basu, Bahadur, Hindu Kayastha, age 51, and Dr. Purna Chandra Nandi, Native Christian, age about 50.	450
8	<b>"Calcutta Spectator" (N.)</b>	Ditto	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghoshal, Brahmin, age 40, and Hem Chandra Datta.	500 (Suspended.)
9	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Khagendra Nath Maitra, Kayastha, age 39.	300
10	"Calcutta Weekly Notes"	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, Hindu Brahmin, age about 41.	1,700
11	"Case Law" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Mohim Chandra Ray, Khatriya, age about 45.	400 (Suspended.)
12	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 38	1,000
13	"Culture" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Gan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 47	500
14	"Current Indian Cases" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000
15	<b>"East" (N.)</b>	Dacca	Weekly	(1) Mohim Ch. Sen, age 62, (2) Ishan Ch. Sen, (3) Durga Nath Ray, Brahmos.	200
16	"Field and the Calcutta Weekly Advertiser."	Calcutta	Do.	Hem Ch. Banarji, Brahmin, age 59	500 (Suspended.)
17	"Food and Drugs" (P.)	Ditto	Quarterly	Dr. Kartik Ch. Basu, M.B., Kayastha, age 57.	650
18	"Gardener's Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Bhuban Mohan Ray, Hindu Kaibarta, age 57.	800
19	"Glory" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Kalachand Sarkar, Benia, age 33	50,000 (Free distribution.)
20	<b>"Hablul Matin" (English edition). (N.)</b>	Ditto	Weekly	Gyan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 46	1,000
21	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 46	500
22	<b>"Herald" (N.)</b>	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age about 30.	2,000
23	<b>"Hindoo Patriot" (N.)</b>	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 47	2,000



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
24	"Hindu Review" (P.) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 50 ...	900
25	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 60, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh.	400
26	"Indian Case Notes" (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000 (Suspended.)
27	"Indian Empire" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Hem Ch. Datta, Hindu Kayastha, age 49	2,000
28	"Indian Express" (P.) ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 51.	100 to 250
29	"Indian Homeopathic Reporter." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Dr. Sarat Ch. Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age 46.	500 Discontinued for the present.
30	"Indian Homeopathic Review." (N.)	Ditto	Do. ...	P. Mazumdar and J. N. Mazumdar, M.D.	200
31	"Indian Medical Record" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Bisarad, Hindu Brahmin, age 38, and Committee.	800
32	"Indian Messenger" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Pratul Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 52 ...	500
33	"Indian Mirror" (N.)	Ditto	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 36.	1,200
34	"Indian Nation" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 31 ...	800
35	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Shamlal De, Hindu Subranabanik, age 47	Unknown.
36	"Indian World" (The) (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray, Hindu Kayastha, age 40.	500 to 1,000 (Suspended.)
37	"Industry" (P.) ...	Ditto	...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 36.	1,000
38	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto	...	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 60 ...	2,000
39	"Mussalman" (N.)...	Ditto	Weekly ...	M. Rahman, Muhammadan, age 34 ...	1,000
40	"National Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, Hindu Kayastha, age 67.	500
41	"Regeneration" (P.) ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 36 ...	200
42	"Reis and Rayyet" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 64 ...	350
43	"Review" (P.) ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, Brahmin, age 33.	400
44	"Telegraph" (N.) ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 32.	2,500
45	"Unity and the Minister" (N.)	Ditto	Do. ...	M. N. Basu, Brahmo, age 75 ...	400 to 500
46	"University Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	390
47	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen and Khettra Mohan Datta, age 60, both Brahmos.	400
48	"World's Messenger" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 28.	400
49	"World's Recorder" (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Kali Pada De, Hindu Kayastha, age 49 ...	2,700



## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

887. The *Bengalee* notices that, in addressing the young men of the

Lord Carmichael at the Surdah  
Police Training School.

BENGALUR  
27th Aug. 1915.

Surdah Police Training School who will hereafter occupy responsible positions in the Police, His Excellency Lord Carmichael said that the police were not only the servants, but also the friends of the public. The journals remarks that often the policeman is apt to believe, especially in Calcutta, that he is the lord of creation and his right there is none to dispute. The wholesome lesson has been impressed upon him that he is after all the servant of the public, and this lesson has the best effect when his offence is not condoned, but he is adequately punished for insolent conduct towards the public. The journal fears this is not always done. There is too great a disposition on the part of his immediate superiors to support him against the public in his little delinquencies. Lord Carmichael further reminded his hearers that the efficiency of the police depends upon their popularity; and even more striking was his observation that the first advance should be made by the police and that the attitude of the public would be determined by the attitude of the police. No more wholesome lesson was ever read by the head of a province to the future members of its police force. The best way to give effect to Lord Carmichael's words of wisdom would be by making it a point to promote the most popular police officers who enjoy the confidence of the public and seek their co-operation in the discharge of their duties. It is easy enough to find such officers; and to reward them would be an encouragement to others to follow in their footsteps. It is the *personnel* of the police, their education, their desire for popularity and for co-operation with the public that have made the London Police what it is to-day, one of the most valued institutions in the United Kingdom. It is in the power of the Government to foster by suitable rewards the growth and development of these qualities, which alone can make policemen the valuable public servants that they should be.

888. Since His Excellency the Governor's speech at the Police Training

The police and the people.

HERALD,  
28th Aug. 1915.

Surdah, writes the *Herald*, one more outrage of a most brutal character has been added to the already heavy list of such crimes in Bengal. This is not the time to criticise the methods of the police. Every lover of law and order will admit that this is the time to strengthen their hands and not to irritate them by criticism, however well-meaning it may be. The police may have their defects, but it is obvious that their task is no easy one. Complete trust and co-operation between the police and the people will alone be able to check the crimes which are sully the fair name of Bengal to-day. His Excellency did not preach the gospel of trust to the police a moment too soon. The journal confidently says that the people of Bengal are only too anxious to trust the police. They have everything to lose and nothing to gain by distrusting them. If there is still that lack of co-operation and sympathy, its reason is not far to seek. The best interests of the country require that the police should trust the people and be trusted by them.

889. It appears from the *Eastern Chronicle* of Karimganj, writes the

Police activity at Karimganj.

*Amrita Bazar Patrika*, that though the recent visit of the Chief Commissioner to the place was

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
30th Aug. 1915.

remarkable for an exchange of hearty and cordial greetings, the effect of this was considerably marred by an unusual display of police activity, which was regarded as quite superfluous and out of place. It was all the more keenly felt as this sort of action on the part of the authorities was not taken when Lieutenant-Colonel Gurdon, the Officiating Chief Commissioner, visited the place about a year ago. The ordinary police apparently not being considered sufficient, Gurkhas were requisitioned. There were police guards everywhere within a certain radius of the Chief Commissioner's steamer. A strong Gurkha guard was posted near the steamer ghat. This practically closed the public path along the river bank, and it was surprising to see many people walking back at the command of the Gurkha sentries on duty. Some people



on the river bank felt the annoyance caused by this police vigilance more keenly than others. However, it is said that even gentlemen who stayed at home were not spared from the kindly attention of the police.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
30th Aug. 1915.

890. Referring to the interpellation of Babu Surendra Nath Banarji on this subject, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that the most important point in the case was the outrageous treatment accorded to Dr. Chandi

Charan Ghosal, of Konnagar, an Honorary Magistrate of high position in the locality. The local police had a grudge against him, and they took their revenge by implicating him in a false case, with the result that, though absolutely innocent, he was convicted and fined by Mr. T. Clough, Subdivisional Magistrate of Serampur, on a charge of abetting an assault on a constable. He was afterwards acquitted by the Sessions Judge of Hooghly; but he had not only to spend over a thousand rupees to extricate himself from the clutches of the executive but to suffer intense mental torture, which can better be imagined than described. What is more, he, though an Honorary Magistrate, was subjected to needless and heartless humiliation by being made to stand in the prisoners' dock in spite of the earnest appeals of his pleaders. Besides, three other men, who had been charged along with him with assaulting the police, were hand-cuffed, dragged to Serampur and illegally kept in *hajut* and not allowed bail, though one of them was discharged by the Magistrate; and the other two, though convicted by the latter, were acquitted on appeal. In the question there was not a word about these atrocious features of the case, and something like the play of Hamlet minus the part of Hamlet was performed in the Council chamber. The Government was given no opportunity either to defend the executive or condemn their doings. Will the Government be surprised to learn that there are many statements in the reply which are not borne out by the facts recorded both by the Magistrate and the Sessions Judge? The journal is really at a loss to understand how the Divisional Commissioner and the Inspector-General of Police could furnish the Government with such a reply except on the supposition that they themselves were misled by their subordinates, who apparently prepared the statement without studying the records of the case.

INDIAN EMPIRE,  
31st Aug. 1915.

891. The *Indian Empire* remarks that from the time of Sir Andrew Fraser, who styled himself "The Policeman's friend," the police, who still enjoy official patron-

age and whose reformation seems hopeless, have come to be regarded by peaceful and law-abiding people as a necessary evil. How encouraging and ennobling to the police! Those who enter the police service are sometimes the flower of Indian society and remain so as long as they do not enter the portals of the service. However, as soon as they leave the Training College and have to deal with people in general they are changed beings, something separate from the people. They are thrust upon society as insolent masters. The people cannot accept them as friends and counsellors, and try to avoid them as much as they can. As long as society does not receive friendly treatment from the policeman and as long as the officers are not taught to befriend the people instead of lording it over them, society cannot be expected to consider the policeman as its friend.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
31st Aug. 1915.

892. The *Indian Mirror* says it was shocked on reading the details of the Agarpara anarchist outrage. A bright feature is the gallantry shown by the constables in trying to arrest the murderous gang. Doubtless the bravery of these men will be suitably and publicly rewarded. The incident shows that anarchism is by no means dead in Bengal, and that the measures which the Government has taken in the interests of public peace and tranquillity, must be continued without the slightest relaxation, regardless of what the nationalist organs may say. It is to be earnestly hoped that the perpetrators of this crime will be traced and handed over to justice.

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893. Commenting on the Government reply to the interpellation on this case, that the Sessions Judge had no right to censure the Head Constable, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that "the sense of misapprehension" was on the side of the executive authorities, and not on that of the Sessions Judge. The official

The Konnagar police case.

The Agarpara outrage.

The police and the people.



defence of the Head Constable is that he, in his first information report, stated only what he had heard from a resident of Konnagar. Thus the Judge might have come down on this resident for giving false information to the Head Constable, but he was not justified in passing strictures on the latter, who was in duty bound to send up to the thana police the information that he got from the informer. Evidently the first information report of the Head Constable was not seen by the Commissioner and the Inspector-General of Police who furnished the reply to the Government; for, in that case, they would never have made such a misleading statement as they did. The Head Constable, however, records an altogether false account in his first information report. He does not mention his source of information, so he must be held responsible for the statements he made in his report. Apparently either he himself or he and his constables fabricated the whole thing. The Sessions Judge was thus justified in censuring the Head Constable and bringing his conduct to the notice of the higher authorities. The learned Judge was under no "misapprehension" as the reply suggests; the Government would have seen the matter eye to eye with him if it had seen the first report and been correctly acquainted with all the facts of the case. An injustice has thus been unwittingly done to a judicial officer who had performed his duty properly. The *Patrika* trusts the Government will be pleased to ask the Commissioner and the Inspector-General how they could send it such a misleading statement. It is apparently not known to the Government that Dr. Ghosal and the Assistant Police Superintendent were not on good terms. It was, therefore, a great mistake to institute the case against the former under the orders of the latter.

894. The unprecedented outbreak of dakaities in Bakarganj and other districts of Bengal, says the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, shows that the policy of disarmament is a mistake.

Dakaits in Bakarganj.

It seems that, in spite of their earnest efforts, it is impossible for the police to prevent violent crimes. Either the people must be properly armed to defend themselves, or they must fall a prey to bands of ruffians. As a rule, the policemen come when the fair is over, that is to say, when the dakaits have decamped with their booty after committing gross outrages. The journal does not blame the police for it; for as they are not clairvoyants, they cannot previously see from their stations which house is to be plundered so as to be able to confront the plunderers. It also gives no consolation to the victims to learn that the dakaits have been arrested, tried by a Special Tribunal and punished heavily. Three Special Commissioners, three Sessions Judges and seventeen Magistrates have been engaged in disposing of dakaity cases in the district of Bakarganj alone. This means a heavy burden to the public tax-payer. The punishment of the culprits will not compensate for the loss of life and property of their victims. Much of this waste of public money and the loss of life and property might have been avoided if the residents of villages and towns had the privilege of possessing arms. There is no reason why this disarmament policy should not be done away with, when it is not possible for the authorities to perform the Herculean task of giving protection to the tens of millions under their charge from the ravages of dakaits and other violent criminals.

895. The *Bengalee* writes that a strange suit for damages has been instituted in the Munsiff's Court at Chikandi in the

Alleged police *zulum* and cancellation of gun license.

district of Faridpur. Babu Sachi Nath Saha, a respectable zamindar and merchant of Tulashar near Palong, who maintains a flourishing High English School in his village and is associated with various other acts of public beneficence, has a private road of his own leading from Tulashar to Palong, which he has recently widened and improved at considerable expense. At a gap in this road formed by a *khal* he made arrangements to construct a wooden bridge. A dispute arose between him and the police officers of Palong regarding the method of construction, with the result that the police officers forcibly took possession of the materials collected by him and constructed the bridge according to their wish. Babu Sachi Nath, prudently avoiding the use of force, has instituted a suit in the Munsiff's Court for the dismantling of the bridge, recovery of damages, and other reliefs. Whatever the reasons might have been, soon after this Babu Sachi Nath's gun license was cancelled by the Magistrate of the district and he is reported to have moved the Commissioner of the Division against

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this order. As the civil suit is pending and the ground of the Magistrate's extraordinary action is not directly known, the journal does not wish to discuss the merits of either case; but it is superfluous to add that both these incidents have filled the local public with astonishment. A short time ago the gun license of another public-spirited zamindar and merchant, Babu Ashutosh Ray, of Kavirajpur, was cancelled by the same Magistrate on the ground that he had brought a civil suit against Government. Babu Ashutosh Ray thereupon moved the Magistrate himself in open Court against this order, but the result is not yet known to the public.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

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896. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says there was a time when the people looked upon the High Court as their surest and strongest bulwark against the vagaries of the executive and the tyranny and oppression of the police. However, in 1909, when Sir Lawrence Jenkins came back for a second time to Calcutta, those days had long gone by. An unholy alliance had been established between the High Court and the bureaucracy; the independence of the Judges had practically vanished; and with that had vanished the people's confidence in the High Court. It was a dark and dismal period—a time of doubt, hesitation and distrust—distrust of the Government in the people and doubt in the popular mind about the purity and independence of justice. To all sane and clear-thinking minds it was evident that things could not long continue in this unsettled and restless state, and that a speedy end to it was most desirable. One thing Sir Lawrence Jenkins succeeded in doing and doing at once. He restored the confidence of the public in the independence of the High Court. Among the very first cases which he tried were the Midnapur conspiracy case and the Barrah dakaity case; and the courage, honesty and single-minded regard for justice which he displayed in these trials were a revelation to the public. People perceived that here was a Judge who would think of justice only and would be swayed by no extraneous consideration whatever. This is the highest reputation that a Judge can win; this Sir Lawrence won in the very first days of his judgeship; and this he has succeeded in maintaining to the last days of his official career. Let no one think that all this was done without cost. Sir Lawrence had to pay the penalty which independence and uprightness always has to pay. The English community of Calcutta, ever jealous of political independence in a Judge, showed their spite by seeking to boycott the Chief Justice; but their spite recoiled upon themselves, and one is glad to note that in the end they had the grace to repent and be ashamed of their conduct.

(d)—*Education.*

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30th Aug. 1915.

897. Referring to an incident at the Cuttack Medical School, when a European nurse called the students "monkeys," a Cuttack correspondent of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that the degradation of the people of Orissa commenced from the time they came under the Bihar Government, and they look to the Government to remedy this undesirable state of things.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

BENGALEE.  
28th Aug. 1915.

898. The *Bengalee* writes that the appointment of committees of enquiry is often viewed with suspicion by the public. They were sometimes employed by the most "brilliant" of Indian Viceroys to soothe public feeling and shelve perplexing public questions. Local self-government has not thrived and prospered in India. This has been through no fault of the people, who have done their best, but through official neglect and disfavour. There has been no forward movement in this direction, as the Bombay Government justly



observes, and things have been allowed to remain very much where they were, since the days of Lord Ripon. The tender plant of local self-government has indeed sickened and withered under the cold blast of official discouragement. From time to time Resolutions have been recorded expressing sympathy and holding out hopes of expansion; but little or nothing has been done. The problem is no longer a local consideration. It is rapidly assuming the proportions of a national problem; and it cannot be resisted. There is the Resolution of the Government of India, backed by the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission; and behind them all, and indeed more potent than all, is the growing volume of public opinion which demands with unerring emphasis that all the Municipalities, save and except such for which there may be very special reasons, must be reconstituted upon a wholly elective basis. The concession has long been postponed. It can now no longer be deferred. The heart of the people has grown sick.

899. In the higher regions of administrative and legislative work, says the *Bengalee*, a definite advance has been made since the days of Lord Ripon in the participation of the people in the government of the country. All are thankful for what has been done. It is tantamount to a recognition of the fitness of Indians for the highest positions of executive trust and responsibility. The recognition is not indeed adequate; it is somewhat belated and much more has to be done in this direction. In the rural areas there is really no local self-government to speak of. In the District Boards with their official majority, the Magistrate-Chairman is the master and the dictator. Let this sham of local self-government be blotted out of the statute-book. Let the people have the real thing. In Bengal, the days of shams and shows have gone for ever, never again to return.

BENGALÉE,  
29th Aug. 1915.

900. Referring to the question of the further development of local self-government, writes the *Bengalee*, Lord Carmichael enunciated at Berhampur a policy with which all are in strong sympathy and which it is hoped will be followed. The villages of Bengal have become the hotbeds of malarial fever. They have in many cases been deserted and overgrown with rank and noxious jungle. To reclaim them, to make them once again healthy, happy and prosperous, must be the highest aim of statesmanship. Rightly viewed, local self-government and sanitation go together. For the villagers to work out local schemes of sanitary improvement, of course, under proper supervision and guidance, is the essence of local self-government. There seems to be a widespread prejudice against the villagers. They are said to be good-for-nothing people, unmindful of even their most pressing needs and indisposed to meet them. They have been condemned unheard and untried. They have never been called to do any real work for their own benefit. They have throughout been treated as children, and others have done what according to their lights they thought was best for these villagers. All this must now be changed. The village system in India is as old as the hills. The villagers possess inherited instincts which have not been utilized. The structure of local self-government has been built from the top. The order of things was reversed. However, it is too late now to go back upon what has become part of a settled policy. The best must be done in the existing situation to organize the villages and to inspire them with the impulse of public life. A beginning has to be made; and the journal trusts that it will soon be made. His Excellency in this connection referred to the Circle system. This is only a modified form of the Local Board system with a Circle Officer at its head. The paper has no desire to prejudge it; but it must warn the Government against officializing the village organizations. Some amount of official care and control may be necessary in the beginning, but care must be taken that there is not too much of it, for excessive interference must paralyze all sense of responsibility and all capacity for initiative. The measures suggested for stimulating cottage industries are good so far as they go, but the Government must be prepared to advance much further. The Government has definitely promised to start Co-operative Credit Societies for the encouragement of these industries, and the journal should like to know what has been done in this connection.

BENGALÉE,  
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901. Referring to the Municipalities Bill now pending before the United Provinces Council, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that the popular idea is that official control is going to be increased still further. For example, the new Bill provides that if the Government twice rejects the name of a Chairman elected by a municipal board, the latter shall not be allowed to elect one for a third time, the Government itself appointing the Chairman. There is no such section in the Municipal Act of 1900, which allows the municipal boards to elect their Chairmen for a third time. Then the appointment, pay, etc., of a new executive officer will be decided not by the municipal boards (which will, of course, pay him a large salary) but by Government officials! Obviously, therefore, the subordination of this officer to the representatives of the people is a myth and a delusion. On the contrary, he will, for all practical purposes, be a nominee of the local officials, and, in cases where the Collector is the Chairman of the board, his position can better be imagined than described. The Bill thus threatens to take away from the people the little privilege that they have been enjoying over 15 years. The Government of Bombay seems to be more liberal in this respect. In its recent *communiqué* on the subject of local self-government it frankly admits that local self-governing bodies are virtually tools in the hands of the local authorities. However, if, along with the withdrawal of official control, sufficient money be not placed in their hands, they would always remain the same farce that they are now. The members of Municipal and District Boards should not only be elected but invested with ample powers and funds to carry on the civil administration of the district. Nay, a part of the executive and civil duties should also be made over to them. It is then only that they may become living things. As it is, they are practically inert.

(a)—General.

BENGALÉE,  
26th Aug. 1915.

902. Commenting on the Press Act and the way in which it is administered in some parts of the country, the *Bengalée* says the Act is a Government of India measure, and there ought to be some co-ordination, some sort of uniformity in the manner in which it is worked in the different provinces. As a matter of fact, however, in Madras and in Bengal, there is a disposition to temper its administration with caution and moderation. In every case, a warning should be given, calling the attention of the editor to the offending passages, before the demand for security is made. He would thus have some idea as to what the Government wants him to avoid, and he would be in a position to do his duty with due regard to all interests. There should be a uniformity of practice in this matter in all the provinces, and the Government of India should insist upon it by a circular letter. The proceedings of some of the Local Governments in connection with the Press are indeed extraordinary. The journal learns that the *Hamdard* published at Delhi has been placed under censorship, and the Censor has begun his duties by rejecting the entire proofs of three successive issues of the paper with the exception of Reuter's telegrams. It is curious that these complaints come from provinces which do not enjoy a Presidency Government, where therefore there is no restraining influence to curb the eccentricities of local prejudice. A league has been formed in the United Provinces to agitate for the establishment of a Presidency Government. The paper wishes the league every success. Events are developing with a rapidity which points to the conclusion that the time has come when in all the large provinces a Presidency Government should be established, if only to avoid the increasing friction which is inevitable between civilian rule and the popular forces.

BENGALÉE,  
27th Aug. 1916.

903. Rai Bahadur Jogendra Chandra Ghosh, writing in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* on Bengal industries, says that while the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banarji, Mr. Swan and the Hon'ble Mr. Beatson

Bengal industries.

Bell are speaking of demonstration Government factories, which must be under highly paid European experts, in connection with scap, leather,



matches, pencils, and the like, they seem to have forgotten that Bengal has done very much more without Government help. Bengali experts trained by the Association for the Advancement of Scientific and Industrial Education of Indians, helped by the capital of true patriots, are successfully carrying on many industries. Bengalis have sunk over 20 lakhs of rupees in this high endeavour and they are grieved to find high officials speaking unsympathetically about it. The Banga Lukshmi Cotton Mills have happily not failed. Then, again, there are the successful factories which make steel trunks, buckets, locks, iron safes, etc., and others of which the advocates of industries seem to be ignorant. They apparently know nothing about the silk factories of the Hon'ble Mr. Ariff and of the Maharaja of Cossimbazar. The Hon'ble Mr. Beatson Bell has said many things, being unaware of the previous attempts at glass manufacture. Is Government aware that a very experienced German expert has declared that the *Gaooh* tree of the Sunderbuns is best suited for the manufacture of matches and that it will in future make the fortune of Bengal? Jute, *Gaooh* and date palms are indeed Bengal's great assets. Government can assist the Bengal industries by helping to finance them, by providing banking facilities, and by providing easy means for the production and carriage of raw materials. Very little can be done by bringing out highly paid European officials and writing long reports and making long speeches. Agriculture, as the *Statesman* rightly said the other day, is Bengal's chief industry and its development should be its chief concern. Farming on a moderate scale has not as yet had a fair trial. Efforts were made by Sir D. Hamilton and the Association and are being made to induce young Bengalis to start large farms on improved methods. Again, Bengal must develop her industries. In these matters, however, the people must work out their own salvation. Bengalis are wanting in persistent endeavours and they often fail. Nevertheless, it must be said that a good fight is being made by the people of Bengal, who deserve some sympathy and no antipathy.

904. The *Herald* says that the action of the Bihar Government in not supplying the editor of the *Star of Utkal* with the information asked for, namely, copies of his

The *Star of Utkal*.

articles which had "a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt and to excite disaffection towards the Government," cannot be supported on any grounds. It may or may not be law; but if it is, the time has come when such an obviously defective law should be amended.

905. Referring to the case of the Hindi newspaper *Abhudaya*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says there is no doubt that

Sir James Meston and the *Abhudaya*.

Sir James Meston is right from his point of view, but it is generally felt that the great disadvantages

under which Indian publicists labour are not taken into consideration. Now the two angles of vision, Indian and European or official, must often be different. It must, therefore, happen at times that what an Indian editor feels and writes cannot be approved by those who are in authority. But for this mere difference of opinion the Government should not invoke the aid of the law to crush a newspaper. The *Patrika* thinks that the policy of Lord Curzon in this respect is the best. He not only tolerated but liked free, fearless and independent writing in the Indian Press. He would take no action against a newspaper, even when it exceeded the bounds of law, as long as it was not proved that the offending writer had been actuated by malice. Even when the editor of the condemned paper could not establish his *bona fides*, he was only warned. As a matter of fact not a single Indian journal was prosecuted during the long tenure of Lord Curzon, though no Indian Viceroy's Government was attacked so virulently as his, and though the present sedition law was then in force. Therefore, it is occasionally impossible to avoid a clash between official and Indian opinion regarding public questions. It is, thus, neither politic nor wise to punish an editor for this honest difference of opinion between him and the authorities.

906. Referring to the declaration of the Member for Commerce and Industry of the Government of India, that the

Mr. Beatson Bell on the industrial outlook in Bengal.

time is unpropitious for starting indigenous industries, the *Telegraph* says it cannot explain this pessimistic attitude of the highest authority in India on matters industrial

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and commercial. It confesses it is not as learned, as intelligent and as far-seeing as the great member, but it cannot understand that while imports from Austria, Germany and Belgium have ceased and when the people cannot do without them, that the time can be unpropitious for the development of indigenous industries. Japan is exporting all sorts of articles. Crippled as the people of India have been by the war, it would be better for them to use these instead of the high-priced articles of other countries. Mr. Beatson Bell's proposal regarding the creation of a highly paid office of Director of Industries will not console the vast majority of the public, even if there be any persons who can bring themselves to believe in its utility. This is not the first time that the panacea of all Indian evils has been found to be composed of committees, commissions and new offices, and so no surprise has been evoked. A Director of Industries may do some good if he is helped by a bureau of experts, if he is himself sympathetic and if he has money at his command. Demonstrations are no doubt good things, but it is not demonstrations that will help the people if they have no capital and no facilities.

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PATRIKA,  
31st Aug. 1915.

907. The Associated Press of India, says the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, confirms the statement of a Barisal correspondent that the district of Bakarganj is being flooded, not with water, but officials, both executive and judi-

cial. The large number of dakaities which occurred a few months ago in Bakarganj has necessitated the posting of many officials in that district. The correspondent, however, says that they are rather too many, with the result that there is a scramble for work among them, evidently to avoid the disastrous results of *ennui*. This is not the first time that Bakarganj has shown a preponderance of crime against life and property. However, in those days when this district was convulsed with gun-shot murders, a single Sessions Judge, with an additional one, was quite able to cope with the evil. Times are, however, changed. If nine rulers are required to govern Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, which were once governed by one Lieutenant-Governor, why should not a Special Tribunal of three Commissioners, three Sessions Judges and seventeen Magistrates be employed in disposing of the criminal cases that have arisen? "Thrift in war time" is the universal cry in rich England just now, but India is differently circumstanced. It is one of the poorest countries in the world and something like famine is prevailing, in more or less acute form, in every household. Yet neither the State nor the people have felt any necessity for practising thrift!

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PATRIKA,  
31st Aug. 1915.

908. Lord Carmichael again referred to his handkerchief story in his recent speech at Berhampur, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, which has not lost its interest by

repetition. On the other hand, more light has been thrown on the subject by His Excellency's references to the worthy Babus Gogonendra Nath Tagore and Rakhal Das Banarji. However, is it to be understood that this particular pattern of silk handkerchief is no longer available? If so, how could the Edinburgh firm supply it still? The story of the extinction of these Indian industries is unfortunately one which does not show the ruling race in its best light. If they have been throttled and killed, it is the contact with the West that must be held directly responsible for it. The journal is, however, glad that His Excellency has been pleased to say a word in favour of cottage industries, which it has supported always as most suited to the instinct and traditions of the people.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

REIS AND RAYYET.  
14th Aug. 1915.

909. The *Reis and Rayyet* says that the Hindu religion is dead and yet it is too much alive. These are apparent contradictions and contradictions. Both cannot be true. They are true, however. In one portion of the Hindu community Hinduism is a very powerful religion. This is represented by the uneducated masses and the uneducated wives and sisters of highly educated graduates. Where English education has been given in its higher branches, where it has produced young men and old scholars who have been reading books on religion and philosophy published in English-speaking countries, Hinduism has lost its hold.



However, one most important consideration that escapes the notice of foreign writers, is that they take these reformers as the representatives of the whole Hindu population. That is a serious mistake. The English-knowing sons of priests who have become graduates or high officers or influential pleaders have given a new life to the hereditary power their caste possesses. They propagate fresh *melas* or rowdy gatherings like the Ganesh *mela* of Poona, and introduce political ballads to inflame the ignorant or raw young men of their towns. They can easily collect incidents from the *Mahabharat* to serve as allegories for the political actions of the Government or the personal characteristics of a Governor or Viceroy and compose dramas, novels, or ballads with hidden meanings. They thus create discontent.

910. At the second annual "At Home" of the London Indian Association held on the 31st July last, writes the *Bengalee*,  
 The *Bande Mataram* in England. Dr. Poland recited an English rendering of the *Bande Mataram* with the help of Mrs. Mrinalini Sen. Thus the *Bande Mataram* is becoming recognised in fashionable society in the capital of the Empire. Not long ago, during the height of the *swadeshi* controversy, it was described by a distinguished Anglo-Indian linguist, supposed to be familiar with the intricacies of the Bengali language, as an invocation to the goddess Kali for the purposes of murderous warfare. The journal now hails the dawn of returning sense. Quite recently at a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council the Hon'ble Mr. Beatson Bell went perilously near crying out "*Bande Mataram*" in the course of his speech. Speaking upon the motion for the encouragement of indigenous industries he said that he was unwilling to convert into a land of factories this beautiful province of Bengal, which he described, quoting Bapkim Chandra's famous song, as "*sojala, sufala, sasyashamala*." The next words of the line were "*Bande Mataram*," which of course he avoided. Passing from the picturesque to the practical side of the function, one finds the Aga Khan declaring at the meeting that no one believed more sincerely than he did in the principle of co-operation amongst the Indians and future self-government within the Empire. All India is thus united in the demand for self-government under the Crown—a demand which finds a responsive echo in the hearts of all liberal Englishmen. Mr. Charles Roberts, M.P., late Under-Secretary for India, expressed the hope that Britain and India together would build up a great Empire in the future, which would do more than in the past for the good of the world.

BENGALIEE  
29th Aug. 1915.

911. Commenting on the economy that is being practised in England at the present time, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says  
 Economy. India has no Parliament and therefore no paid M.P's., but it has enough officials, far more than it needs, and they are paid at a princely rate. A Chief Commissioner in India is paid a larger salary than the Prime Minister in England. Now, if the existing number of officials in India cannot be reduced, their further import from Great Britain and other countries may be prevented, and their pay reduced by half during the period of the war. The money thus saved may be remitted home for military purposes. No Englishman serving in India and having an atom of love for his motherland can object to this proposal. Then, such luxuries as the Dacca University, the Delhi fad, etc., should be kept in abeyance for the present.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
30th Aug. 1915.

F. P. McKINTY,  
Special Assistant.

11, CAMAC STREET,  
CALCUTTA,  
The 4th September 1915.



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